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LITERATURE.

Abraham Fabert. By George Hooper. (Longmans.)

THIS, we regret to say, is the posthumous work of a learned, experienced, and conscientious writer. The late Mr. Hooper's *Waterloo* is a repetition of the Wellingtonian legend in stereotyped form, dressed up with the usual homage to national vanity. His *Sedan* is a less pretentious book; but it draws its inspiration from the Prussian staff, by no means a trustworthy source; and it is very unjust to France and her army. Yet, though neither work is of high authority, Mr. Hooper had read much of the history of war; and if, as a military critic, he must rank low, he was a careful and laborious military student. This volume is a sketch of the career of Fabert; and Mr. Hooper need not have made a kind of apology for describing the life of a great soldier, renowned in the age of Guébriant, Condé, and Turenne, conspicuous in the art of war and of peace, at the time when France produced her most illustrious men, and remarkable for this, that he was the first *roturier* who won the marshal's staff—a distinction hitherto confined to the noblesse of the sword. Mr. Hooper's book will be read with interest; it displays the author's characteristic merits, intelligent research and painstaking industry. It is deficient, however, in artistic skill, and in the peculiar gift of a true biographer: the faculty of placing his subject before us, and of bringing it out in proper relief from amidst a mass of surrounding details. The background of Mr. Hooper's portrait of Fabert is too large and too crowded; the strong personality of the rugged warrior, endowed with parts which approached genius, is not made sufficiently distinct; and his life is almost lost in a maze of history. Nevertheless there is much to be learned from this work; and we would specially commend Mr. Hooper's estimate of Louis XIII. as a ruler of France, for he has been made a mere foil to Richelieu by too many writers. It may appear ungracious to point out defects in a book which had not been finally revised by its author, and had not received his last touches, especially as a daughter's pious care has endeavoured to do this work for a parent. But the errors in the text of this volume are many; and they will disappear, we hope, in a second edition. It probably was a mistake of the press that Amanvilliers, famous since Gravelotte, figures as Armanvilliers in these pages, and that Don Juan of Austria, an adversary of Turenne, is confounded with the Don John of Le-

panto, a hero of immortal memory, and of another age. But "tireless" and "strongish" are not English words; and how can "offensive comparisons" be said to "go to water"?

Abraham Fabert was born in 1599, a few years after the Peace of Vervins, which had placed Henry IV. in power on the throne. His family was of Alsatian origin, but it had been settled for some time at Metz, where it was prominent among the city burghers, several of the name having been master printers. The Faberts, to judge from their Christian names, must have been of the Reformed faith; but Fabert himself was brought up a Catholic, though he retained through life strong Huguenot sympathies. As is usually the case with strong natures, the boy showed the bent of his disposition at an early age, and, greatly against the will of his father, he entered the French army in his first teens under the auspices of the great Duc D'Epéron, the royal governor of the tract of the Messin. The promotion of the son of the plebeian was slow, as, indeed, was that of the princely Turenne, a contemporary, though some years younger. Fabert was kept down by the jealousy of the noblesse, and, perhaps, by a reputation for being learned; though Mr. Hooper, we think, underrates the esteem in which knowledge was held by that generation in the French army, many of the chiefs of which were most accomplished men. We need not follow his ascent through many grades in "the Guards," "Piedmont," "Rambures," and other corps; nor have we space to notice his exploits in detail. Fabert was in active service for about thirty years before he rose to eminent rank and took part in the long series of wars directed by the genius of Richelieu, which quelled Huguenot rebellion at home, and ultimately sent the armies of France to the Rhine, and across the Alps and the Pyrenees. Fabert gradually made a name for himself as a soldier; his personal courage was remarkable, even among the gallant men of his day; he was more than once conspicuous in the deadly breach of fortresses stormed after furious assaults, and it was said of him, even at an early age, that he would win the glorious *bâton* by his sword. He showed, too, on more than one occasion, that he could rise to the higher parts of war. He skilfully turned a hostile position in one of the raids of the French into Piedmont; he co-operated with Turenne in covering the retreat of the French army in 1635, an exploit long remembered in those days; and—a most significant fact—he won the esteem of that great captain as a really able man. Yet the capacity of Fabert was chiefly seen in military administration, and all that pertains to it. He had considerable skill in mechanical arts, and the eye of a real engineer; he could organise, direct, and rule men; and, forestalling more than one of the reforms fully developed by Louvois and Vauban afterwards—the invention of siege parallels has been ascribed to him—he greatly improved the mechanism of the French army, at this time in a most imperfect state, and inferior to that of the armies of Spain, still glorious with the traditions

of Parma, and formidable in the renowned Tercios. The burgher warrior, too, gave proof of qualities always prized in the noble profession of arms. He was true as steel to his superiors in rank—an excellence far from common in that age; and his loyalty to the house of Epéron, the patrons of his youth, continued through life. The independence, too, and the strength of his character were remarkable, and conspicuously shown. The son of a townsman of Metz actually refused promotion at the hands of the king because this violated established usage; he defied the powers of a marshal of France, in a dispute in which he knew he was in the right; he honourably declined advancement which he felt belonged to an older companion in arms. The spirit of Bayard informed the rough soldier; and despite the scoffs and gibes of dandies of the noblesse, Fabert was rated at his true worth by his military chiefs.

Towards the close of the reign of Louis XIII., Fabert, a veteran, though in the prime of manhood, was made Governor of the Fortress of Sedan. He had been admitted, for some time, into the inner military councils of the king; had attracted the notice of the great cardinal; and had projected more than one successful campaign. His new post was one of the highest trust. Sedan was a border stronghold lying between Lorraine and the Spanish Low Countries; it had been an appanage of the great house of Bouillon, which had lately conspired against the Crown of France; it was a place of refuge for Huguenot plotters; and it required the hand of a strong ruler. Fabert held this command for many years; and it deserves notice that his friend Turenne, though a near kinsman of the despoiled Bouillon, almost congratulated him on his well-deserved promotion. The governor gave proof of remarkable powers in the administration of Sedan and the neighbourhood; he sent succour to Condé after the great day of Rocroy; fitted out a regiment which made its worth felt in the campaigns of Fribourg and Nordlingen, and admirably organised his district for war. He also encouraged the rising manufactures of the town; made its trade thrive by his strict discipline, and especially distinguished himself in holding the scales of justice even between the Catholic and Huguenot townsmen, and in establishing toleration and religious freedom. Sedan became a place of the first importance, when the war of the Spanish Fronde broke out; and the commandant proved equal to his arduous task. Fabert took the side of the Queen and Mazarin, and tenaciously adhered to it through the vicissitudes of a contest of ever changing fortunes—conduct very different from that of many other governors, who sold themselves to the highest bidder, and not sufficiently praised in this book. When Turenne raised the standard of revolt—the one great fault in this warrior's life—Sedan was made a thorn in the marshal's side. Fabert resolutely held it against every attack, and kept the garrison ready to take the field; and the fortress proved of the greatest value in checking the progress of invasion on the Meuse. Fabert, too, more than once received Mazarin during the

cardinal's flittings to and fro in exile; and, in short, was a tower of strength for the royal authority along the endangered northern frontier. After Turenne had returned to his duty, and, placed at the head of the Regent's forces, was conducting his admirable campaigns on the Marne and the Oise, Fabert directed the siege of Stenay, a place of the highest value in the wars of that age, and his skill in the operations became a by-word. The fortress had no sooner fallen than he detached a considerable body of troops to support Turenne, then intent on the relief of Arras; and this important assistance proved of the greatest use in a passage of arms which, in the result, was a turning point in the contest with Spain. Fabert continued at his post at Sedan until after the end of the war of the Fronde. He received the staff of a marshal in 1658, after Turenne's memorable victory of the Dunes, an honour promised for years by Mazarin, but withheld from a plebeian by the jealousy of the noblesse, and, as we have said, the first promotion of the kind. His administration of the district entrusted to his care had been so admirable and marked with such forethought that it attracted the attention of the cardinal in power; and Fabert drew up several schemes of reform—political, financial, commercial, social—which remain evidences of his superior parts, and were far in advance of the ideas of his time. He proposed different plans for relieving the provinces which had been harried by the late protracted war; and, really anticipating the designs of Turgot, projected measures of equal and just taxation for a system of general internal free trade, and for a great survey of France for fiscal purposes, measures not accomplished until after 1789. His reputation as an administrator was so great that he was thought of for the high post of financial minister; and it would be curious to speculate how, had he obtained the office, the course of affairs would have run in France.

The health of the old soldier, injured by wounds and hard work, began to fail soon after the peace of the Pyrenees; and Condé and Turenne, it is said, watched by his bedside during one of his illnesses when he was in attendance on the court in Paris. He died in harness in 1662; and his rule of Sedan was long remembered as that of an able and most righteous governor. The last scene of his administration was characteristic: the dying man called the leading citizens, of both faiths, to listen to his parting words; and in language worthy of L'Hôpital and Sully he adjured Catholic and Huguenot to cease from angry strife, to find a common ground for goodwill in the Gospel, to think on the points of resemblance, and not on the points of difference, in the forms of Christianity they alike professed. Strange that sentiments like these should have been uttered a few years before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the infamous persecution of Protestantism in France! Fabert, however, in this resembled most of his illustrious companions in arms: Turenne and Villars, many years afterwards, befriended the wronged and

oppressed Huguenots; just as in another age every great French soldier abhorred the foul crimes of the Reign of Terror. It was characteristic of the Revolution and its deeds that Jacobin bands, in the frenzy of 1793, tore the remains of Fabert from the grave, as they tore those of Turenne and their kings.

Fabert is best known, perhaps, as the first man of low birth who attained the rank of Marshal of France, an honour denied to Chevert in the next century, and from which, not to speak of Masséna, Ney, and Soult, Napoleon himself would have been excluded under the military administration of the old régime, before the Revolution swept it away. But Fabert was more than an illustration of new ideas; he was a great soldier, and really a great man.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR MORRIS.

Letters of Charles Dickens to Wilkie Collins, 1851-70. Selected by Miss Georgina Hogarth. Edited by Laurence Hutton. (Osgood, Melville & Co.)

IN view of the many letters from Dickens to Wilkie Collins published in the Dickens Correspondence, and of the extended references to Wilkie Collins in Forster's *Life*, one is scarcely in a position to say that the letters composing this volume throw much additional light on the relations which existed between the two authors. We all know that they acted together, travelled together, foregathered together, wrote together—Collins being about the only writer whom Dickens admitted to the honours of "collaboration"—and that Dickens entertained an enthusiastic admiration for Collins's work. The present correspondence cannot, therefore, in any sense, be regarded as a revelation. But to the true lovers of Dickens, and their name is legion, his company always affords pleasure, refreshment, profit. They are glad to get any new utterance from him even on an old theme. In brief, this little collection of letters, exhumed tardily from among Collins's papers, is in every way welcome.

The work of all novelists, except those perhaps in the very first rank, has a tendency to age; and the author of *The Woman in White*, *No Name*, *Armada*, does certainly not now hold in the world's esteem the place that he held twenty-five or thirty years ago. Ingenious plot-puzzles were his forte; and though a good mystery still has its charm for the modern reader, yet to produce its full effect the mystery must be surrounded by something of exotic circumstance—the scene must be laid in the South Seas, India, America. Then Collins's characters have no permanent vitality, and his general reflections on men and things can hardly be called valuable. At first sight, therefore, such utterances on the part of Dickens as the following may seem a little excessive:

"I cannot tell you with what a strange dash of pride as well as pleasure I read the great results of your hard work. Because, as you know, I was certain from the Basil days that you were the Writer who would come ahead of all the field—being the only one who combined invention and power, both humorous and

pathetic, with that profound conviction that nothing of worth is to be done without work, of which triflers and feigners have no conception."

Dickens, however, it must be remembered, was not pre-eminently a critic; and in the case of Collins it is fairly open to conjecture that he was biased in his admiration by the fact that Collins possessed a gift which he himself did not possess, much as he strained to obtain it—the gift, namely, of constructing coherent and well-ordered plots. But if the praise may, from the strict critical standpoint, seem a trifle too glowing, yet how hearty and generous it is, how greatly superior to all suspicion of rivalry! And how kindly and helpful, how full of the true spirit of friendship, such an offer as the following, made at a time when Collins was out of health in the midst of his work:

"... Simply to say what follows, which I hope may save you some mental uneasiness—for I was stricken ill when I was doing *Bleak House*, and I shall not easily forget what I suffered under the fear of not being able to come up to time. Dismiss that fear (if you have it) altogether from your mind. Write to me at Paris at any moment, and say you are unequal to your work, and want me, and I will come to London straight, and do your work. I am quite confident that with your notes, and a few words of explanation, I could take it up at any time and do it. Absurdly unnecessary to say that it would be a makeshift! But I could do it, at a pinch, so like you as that no one should find out the difference. Don't make much of this offer in your mind; it is nothing except to ease it. If you should want help, I am as safe as the Bank. The trouble will be nothing to me, and the triumph of overcoming a difficulty great. Think it a Christmas number, an Idle Apprentice, a Lighthouse, or Frozen Deep. I am as ready as in any of these cases to strike in and hammer this iron out. You won't want me. You will be well (and thankful) in no time. But there I am; and I hope that the knowledge may be a comfort to you. Call me and I come."

Here speaks out the true Dickens—"every inch of him an honest man"—and when Wilkie Collins's art has paled even more than it has done, the fact that he could inspire such affection in his great contemporary will always be a title to honour.

Apart from what is strictly personal to the two men, the most interesting letters in this correspondence are—one in which Dickens defends *A Tale of Two Cities* against Collins, who had evidently wanted to make it more a novel of surprise; and another in which Dickens discusses Charles Reade's *Griffith Gaunt* from the moral standpoint, supposing his own answers to a cross-examination on the subject in a court of law.

"Asked as editor," so he imagines it, "whether I would have passed those passages whether written by the plaintiff or anybody else, I should be obliged to reply, No. Asked why? I should say that what was pure to an artist might be impurely suggestive to inferior minds (of which there must necessarily be many among a large mass of readers), and that I should have called the writer's attention to the likelihood of those passages being perverted in such quarters."

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

A Memoir on the Indian Surveys, 1875-90.
By Charles E. D. Black. (Published by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.)

SEEKERS after Eastern wisdom, when not engaged in the editing of original texts, might often find occupation for their leisure hours in the records and blue-books of the Indian Government. The vast stores of undiscovered or forgotten material for the historian, the ethnologist, and the geographer secreted in official book-cases, would repay a long and laborious investigation. Instances are constantly happening where this source of information has been overlooked. The other day the translator and editor of an Arabic chronicle remarked, in his preface, that the only book treating in a European language of the Mahomedan history of Yemen was a small work published at Bonn in 1828. Yet a history of Yemen, from the commencement of the Christian era, will be found in the printed records of the Bombay Government. A guide to researches in one branch of Indian official literature has now been supplied by Mr. Black, who, continuing the work so admirably begun by Mr. Clements Markham, has prepared a summary of papers and reports relating to Indian surveys from 1875 to 1890. It is possible that, in regard to both surveys and other administrative work, all the essential information could have been given in conciser and more convenient shape—something in the nature of a bibliography would answer most purposes; while a critical and exhaustive digest wherein results were exhibited in their natural proportions, and inferences were drawn with scientific precision, would demand a wider knowledge of geography in general and of Asiatic geography in particular, than the compiler of the present "Memoir" has acquired. Nevertheless, this rather bulky volume is in its way a standard work of reference; and so wide is its scope that there are few Orientalists of exalted or humble pretensions who will not acknowledge its usefulness, more especially since, by the munificence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, ample space may be found on the generous margin of the pages for emendations and additions.

These, it must be admitted, will frequently occur to the industrious apprentice in Oriental research. Perhaps, too, he will see fit to reduce the weight of the volume by tearing out an appendix showing the nature and value of the government stores sent out to India. Surely there was no need to record in this place that the Indian Government has been supplied of late years with a telegraphic fault-finder at a cost of £57, and a tell-tale apparatus; £228 worth of urinometers, and over a thousand pounds' worth of various rules and rulers—not of the kind, I presume, biographed by Sir William Hunter and his collaborators. In these and other redundancies the trail of the official is plainly visible. It is high time that something should be done both in India and at the India Office to abate the incontinence of official printing. Other and more serious faults in the "Memoir" have been pointed out in a Note published in the

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. Assuredly it is a mistake to issue "by authority" a work dealing with the geography of India and Central Asia, without having it carefully revised by some competent hand. However, one can scarcely complain of Mr. Black's slips when the leading English newspapers habitually display the most curious ignorance of these questions: when a journal like the *Times* publishes a map of the Pamirs which can only be described as mythical; and when the *Daily Telegraph*, confusing Jandula in Waziriland with Jandol in Yaghistan, announces in an article two columns long that Lord Lansdowne, following its advice, has sent a force to annex Bajaur.

But it must be admitted that if a book like Mr. Black's "Memoir" suggests nothing but a search more or less successful for minor inaccuracies, the reader is as much to blame as the compiler. The baldest record of survey work in and around India is a history of great achievements, no less deserving the most honourable mention than the exploits of Bruce and Stanley. During the decade and a half under review, an enormous addition was made to our knowledge of the countries beyond the Indian border; and that by the courage and devotion of Englishmen whose names, most likely, the general reader has never heard of. In particular, the Indian Government has obtained trustworthy intelligence regarding a part of high Asia which has of late attracted almost as much attention as the innermost lakes of Central Africa or the further shores of the Behring Sea. For the first time an attempt has been made to exhibit all this information in something like a comprehensive shape; and had he done no more than this, Mr. Black would have earned our gratitude. The references and the index are especially useful; while that part of the text which is original will at least serve to show how much has been effected since Mr. Markham's summary was published. It is true that the reports of the Mahomedan traveller, M—S—, as to the hydrography of the Upper Oxus, turned out to be misleading—a circumstance which Mr. Black should have mentioned in a footnote; but we can now rely on something more than the statements of Asiatic explorers. The work started by General T. Gordon, when attached to the Yarkund Mission, has been ably continued by a succession of highly qualified English geographers. Mr. Black rightly praises Colonel John Biddulph's book on *The Tribes of the Hindu Kush*; though it is going a little too far to say that "the summit of the notable Tirich Mir, north of Chitral, was first brought into prominence by its author." Tirich Mir, 26,425 feet above the sea, was prominent, one would imagine, long before our politicians appeared on the scene. Colonel Biddulph's geographical researches in the country round Gilgit were supplemented by Colonel Tanner; and a little later Mr. McNair, disguised as a Mahomedan physician, carried out an adventurous reconnaissance to the frontiers of Kafiristan. In 1885 Mr. Ney Elias, now Consul General at Meshed, travelled from Yarkund, over the Pamirs, to Badakshan, and thence to

the camp of the Afghan Boundary Commission, near Maruchak; the result of his arduous labours being a most valuable report on the Upper Oxus States, which, however, has never yet seen the light. A brief account of his journey will be found in Mr. Black's book; but it may be added that the mystery of the Dragon Lake in the Pamirs has since been cleared up by Capt. Younghusband, who found that the light supposed to flash from a great diamond set in the dragon's forehead is only a ray of sunlight entering the cave through an orifice at the further end. Mr. Black tells us about an isolated peak to which Mr. Elias "had to give" the name of Tagharma; and in a footnote he quotes a text from the prophecy of Ezekiel—"They of the house of Togarmah traded in thy fairs with horses and horsemen and mules." It is difficult to see what inference one is expected to draw from this. Mr. Elias did not name the peak. A reference to Tagharma will be found in Shaw's book, if not in earlier authorities. *Tagh*, as in Mustagh, Taghdumbash, and other geographical names, is the Turki for "head" or "summit." There is nothing to show that Ezekiel's Togarmah was in the Pamirs. Returning from Maruchak, Mr. Elias joined Sir William Lockhart's mission. Mr. Black makes no mention of the Lockhart mission, which is the more to be regretted as very little is known about that interesting and important undertaking.

To rightly estimate the value of a book of this kind one must take account of the materials on which it is based, and of the manner in which they have been utilised. A single example of Mr. Black's method may suffice. The following extracts are from Colonel Holdich's Report and Mr. Black's Memoir:

MAJOR HOLDICH'S REPORT
(1883).

"The object of this survey expedition was to explore the Takht-i-Suliman mountain, and complete as much of the topography as possible of the Sherani country, keeping up a continuous border survey with that already completed to the north, which terminated about the line of the Gomul Valley; and to fix, if possible, a certain number of points in the country west of the Takht-i-Suliman . . . The innumerable lines of hills traversing the central Afghan plateau were very much dwarfed to the observer, there being absolutely no peaks or points in that direction which appeared to have any special prominence. . . . Many important geographical features in the Birmal Hills, the Gomul and Zhob valleys, and the Musa Khel country of the Upper Vihowa, recently explored by the Hakim and the Bozdar, were easily identified, and the general correctness of

MR. BLACK'S MEMOIR
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"The object of the survey expedition was to explore the Takht-i-Suliman mountain and complete as much of the topography as possible of the Sherani country, keeping up a continuous border survey with that already completed to the north, which terminated about the line of the Gomul valley, and to fix points to the west. These objects were generally secured, though the innumerable lines of hills traversing the central Afghan plateau were much dwarfed when seen from the lofty elevation of the Kaisargarh, and no peaks appeared specially prominent. Many important geographical features in the Birmal hills, the Gumal and Zhob valleys, and the Musa Khel country of the Upper Vihowa (recently explored by the Hakim and Bozdar) were easily identified, and the general correctness of the geography certified. Yusuf Shurif's survey of the Gumal pass connects

MAJOR HOLDICH'S REPORT
(1883).

their geography certified. Esuf Sharif's survey of the Gomul pass connects the work with Waziristan on the north, and a subsequent exploration on his part... has filled in still further details in continuation of the Bozdar's topography. Thus, with the exception of the head of the Dabua pass, the topography of the frontier is continuous and complete from Kohat to the Reminuk."

The comparison is not altogether satisfactory. How much of the "Memoir" is constructed merely in this paste and scissors style I am not prepared to say; but it would probably be found that not more than a tenth of the whole is original. A series of *verbatim* extracts, accompanied in every case with references to chapter and verse, and indexed, would have been equally useful.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

"CLARENDON PRESS SERIES." — *Shelley's Adonais*. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by William Michael Rossetti. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THAT the "Adonais" of Shelley should receive the honour of inclusion in the Clarendon Press Series is not to be wondered at. It is rather a matter for astonishment that, while the works of all Shelley's great contemporaries have been drawn on for educational purposes, and treated with the respect due to literary classics, Shelley—the one poet of the first rank that Oxford has produced—should have been so long neglected.

Mr. W. M. Rossetti cannot be accused of taking his task too lightly. His work is, indeed, a striking example of editorial thoroughness. The fifty-five Spenserian stanzas of the "Adonais" are imbedded in the midst of 120 pages of introduction, elucidation, and comment. There are memoirs of Shelley and Keats. There are detailed accounts of the composition and bibliography of the poem, followed by an Argument, which contains a full discussion of the difficult question, "Who is Urania?" Then come a general exposition and an account of Shelley's indebtedness to Bion and Moschus, before we are at length permitted to approach the elegy itself. Then there is an appendix of cancelled passages. After this come over fifty pages of notes, in which even the cancelled passages receive detailed exposition, something like four lines of comment to every line of poetry.

Whether quite all this was necessary may be open to doubt. The memoir of Shelley might have been shorter; and, I may add, fairer to Harriet Westbrook. The brief characterisations appended to the list of Shelley's works would have been better away; for what is gained by informing the student that "Queen Mab" is "didactic and subversive," or that "Epipsychidion"

MR. BLACK'S MEMOIR
(1891).

the work with Waziristan on the north, and a subsequent exploration of his filled in further details in continuation of the Bozdar's topography; so with the exception of the Dabua pass the topography of the country was continuous and complete from Kohat to the Reminuk Pass."

is "a poem of ideal love under a human personation"? The notes are often unnecessary, as it seems to me, and sometimes absurd. Mr. Rossetti gravely tells his readers that in the lines

"His fate and fame shall be
An echo and a light to all eternity,"

we are to understand,

"not absolute eternity as contra-distinguished from time, but an indefinite space of time, the years and the centuries. His fate and fame shall be echoed on from age to age and shall be a light thereto."

His comment on the words "nameless worm" is almost equally ridiculous in its needlessness and futility: "A worm, as being one of the lowest forms of life, is constantly used as a term implying contempt"; and so on and so on for several lines more.

Nor is the beautiful stanza (52) in which Shelley perhaps comes nearer to Pantheism than anywhere else in his writings made more intelligible by such an elucidation as Mr. Rossetti's.

Shelley writes:

"The One remains, the many change and pass,
Heaven's light for ever shines, earth's shadows
fly;
Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity,
Until Death tramples it to fragments."

His editor expounds after this fashion:

"Eternity is figured as white light—light in its quintessence. Life, mundane life, is as a dome of glass which becomes many coloured by its prismatic diffraction of the white light; its various prisms reflect eternity at different angles."

It would be difficult to find an exposition by any modern editor which showed more extraordinary misapprehension of the text it professed to explain or more curious ignorance of the simplest facts of elementary science.

Mr. Rossetti does not call attention to what may possibly be a reminiscence of Wordsworth in each of the last three verses of the elegy. There seems to be a faint echo of a well-known passage of the "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" in Shelley's words—"A light is past from the revolving year"; and "the eclipsing curse of birth" recalls another passage in the same Ode; while the line, "The soul of Adonais, like a star," suggests the strongest line in Wordsworth's sonnet on Milton.

Although the veteran Shelleyan may have magnified his office, and have thrown himself into the rôle of editor with a zeal which is not always according to knowledge, he has produced a useful edition of what Shelley called "the least imperfect of his compositions," and all young students of Shelley must rest his debtors. They would probably be still more grateful if he would in a future edition reduce the book to half its present size.

It only remains to say that there is an excellent index, and that a few misprints have escaped notice.

F. RYLAND.

SOME BOOKS ABOUT INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

Two Thousand Years of Gild Life. With a full account of the Gilds and Trading Companies of Kingston-upon-Hull, from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century. By the Rev. J. M. Lambert. (Hull.)

The Influence and Development of English Gilds, as illustrated by the History of the Craft Gilds of Shrewsbury. By F. A. Hibbert. Thirlwall Dissertation, 1891.. (Cambridge: University Press.)

The History of Commerce in Europe. By H. de B. Gibbins. (Macmillans.)

AMID the increased attention that has been paid of late years to the growth and constitution of gilds, but little has been hitherto bestowed on the craft gilds outside of London. Towards the history of the London Companies, great and small, half a dozen works exist, as those of Herbert, Riley, and the Reports of the Livery Companies' Commission. But the peculiar position of the metropolis early gave an advanced development to her inner organisation. The history of craft gilds needs fuller study in the towns all over England to elucidate their origin and relation to the older institutions, manorial and municipal. Dr. Gross's important work on the Gild-Merchant has done much to clear up confusion, and to invite a separate investigation of local craft-organisations. We therefore should welcome the first volume on our list as a contribution towards this end. Its value chiefly consists in the publication of original documents, although it claims to do more than this. Many collections of the ordinances of trade companies or crafts of various towns are known to exist, some few have been printed in scattered works, topographical and other; those of the marshals, bakers, and barber-surgeons of York have recently been put forth. Dr. Lambert's claim that his book on Hull is "the most complete publication of the records of mediæval craft gilds" yet made for any provincial town in England may well be true; but it is disappointing to find that, with the exception of those relating to the weavers and glovers, these records date only from the middle of the sixteenth century, some even later. Fragmentary notices and extracts are, however, gathered together, which carry back the existence of many of the gilds to an earlier period, e.g., in the case of the brewers and the tailors. The documents upon which the volume is based are the "Compositions" or Ordinances of fifteen companies (which include thirty-one trades), ranging in date from 1490 to 1714, which are preserved in the archives of the Corporation of Hull; but whether they are taken from the official books of the Corporation as entered after the mayor's approval, or from the books kept by each individual craft, is not clearly stated. In the chapter on the fraternity of bricklayers, however, separate mention is made of the "Composition" in the Town Hall, and of the book of ordinances of the gild, and that these only occur for one other—viz., the coopers' gild; whence it may be concluded that we have here the Corporation copies. The point is one of some interest, and the

omission is the more singular that the municipal control exercised over the crafts is recognised in the introductory sketch of craft life in chap. 18.

Several interesting details are given relating to the different trades, for which the author has travelled farther afield than Hull; but local incidents and illustrations are more important in a work of this kind. Two pictorial reproductions deserve notice—the tables of symbols denoting the assize of bread, similar to that used at York, and no doubt by all bakers' crafts; and curious representations of late fifteenth-century ships incised on stone in the church of Holy Trinity. As a great trading port, Hull boasted a shipwrights' gild—of which record exists only from 1682—as well as the shipman's gild, founded in 1369, which worshipped in Trinity Church, and grew to be famous as the Trinity House, still existing. Hull was also one of the Staple ports, and here were established, as might be expected, several companies of merchants, of which some new and interesting accounts are given. The religious gilds also receive due notice, including some unprinted ordinances. But there does not seem to have been a minstrels' gild, and it is therefore confusing to find inserted a chapter on the minstrels of Beverley and of the Pui (erroneously spelt throughout "Pin"). The "outline of the history and development of the gild system from early times, with special reference to its application to trade and industry," which occupies the first part of the book, unfortunately has little scientific value; and it must here suffice to say that Dr. Lambert favours the Roman theory of gild origin.

Names mis-spelt may pass, but it is astonishing to find "the editor" of *English Gilds* quoted as supporting the Celtic derivation of the word *gild*; assuredly he had no such idea. Dr. Lambert has here wrongly ascribed a quotation from Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood in a note at the beginning of Dr. Brentano's essay. Again, in the chapter on "Incorporation of Gilds," he states that the Introduction to *English Gilds* "lays it down broadly that the gild was certainly a corporation," thus quite misreading the paper referred to, which, it is there clearly stated, was inserted as touching municipal bodies, not gilds.

Mr. Hibbert's essay, notwithstanding a tendency to conjecture, bears signs of careful reading and digest of material. In regard to the gild merchant, he has hold of the right idea, the duality of gild and municipality; he explains the rise of the craft gilds out of the gild merchants under the continuous control of the municipal authority. There is unfortunately little to learn of the merchant gild in Shrewsbury beyond a curious list of the trades and handicrafts comprised among its members here printed, for which neither date nor authority is given. Among these the "walker" was a fuller, not a builder; a "teynterer" was a tenter, one who stretched cloth after it was dyed; and a "palmer" one who had made his pilgrimage. The short description of craft gilds is drawn up from the records of the Shrewsbury gilds, original or printed, in the *Transactions* of the Shropshire Archaeological Society. The writer

has wisely limited his chief purview to the history of the local gilds, as the more useful contribution to the history of the institution, Shrewsbury having a special interest on account of its position near the Welsh border. He carries the narrative through the "re-organisation of the gild system" in the industrial movement of the Elizabethan period, showing how the spirit and methods were taken up and re-enforced anew; and he traces the causes of the degeneracy and final decay of the companies. Mr. Hibbert touches his subject with a sympathetic pen, he searches for contemporary motives and ideals; and though some of his conclusions may not prove tenable, owing to insufficient knowledge, his book is a suggestive study on distinct lines. We may mention that the returns at the Public Record Office do include one from a gild at Shrewsbury, which has escaped notice for want of a Calendar to those documents.

The subject of Mr. Gibbins's book is vast: he attempts to give "some idea of the historical course of commercial development" in England and Europe "from antiquity to the present time," modestly calling it "a rough outline." More than this can hardly be expected within the compass of 230 small octavo pages; but it has the virtues of method and clear arrangement, which will render it valuable as a text book. The three sections into which the book is divided treat of Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern Commerce; within these the matter falls into broad historical lines, care being taken to show how politics and trade have acted and re-acted on each other. The forces of commerce displayed in the Mediterranean ports and the Italian cities of the South, and in the Hansa towns of the North, are more striking when their salient features are thus grouped together, and the facts that surrounded the growth of these powerful organisations pointed out. The imagination is impressed by the mapping out of the great routes which trade opened up for itself in the middle ages, from North to South Europe, and from the East into Europe through Venice; and by the descriptions of the famous fairs, English and foreign, which in those ages kept up a periodical movement of commerce and civilisation, and of the manufacturing centres which furnished them. Coming to modern times, the Eastern and the Western commercial empires, the later revival of European industries, the effects of the French Revolution, are treated on the same broad distinct lines. It is inevitable that facts so compressed should sometimes tell but half-truths. Thus, the sketch given of villeinage and feudalism is too little cognisant of agricultural facts and the real state of the people; "cruel extortion" and "abject serfs" are the characteristics of feudalism, while the judgment passed on the Hansa is that it "had done a noble work . . . ; it had helped the improvement of mediaeval society, the march of civilisation, and the growth of industry." Surely the silent agrarian work of patient ages had done as much for civilisation as this more showy activity. The truth is that the Hansa itself must have owed much to the stability induced by the feudal and pre-feudal systems.

The book is packed with information, special notes on coinage, currency, lists of fairs, the Jews, banks, &c., being appended to many of the chapters, while a comparative table of British trade in the last fifty years, and a list of the colonies of European countries, are found at the end of the volume. Questions for the use of teachers are added.

LUCY TOULMIN SMITH.

The New World and the New Book. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

IN the writings of Mr. Higginson we are accustomed to look for vivacity and wit united with common sense; and accordingly, a fresh volume of essays from his pen, whatever the topics, is always welcome. On the present occasion, however, he is not fully up to his reputation. He is vivacious, indeed, but something has vexed him and the book is an expression of his annoyance. The trouble is that certain British authors (Mr. Higginson lays himself open to censure from some of his fellow countrymen by calling them "English") have spoken less respectfully of America and American literature than Mr. Higginson likes. Mr. Goldwin Smith, for instance, has described the American nation itself as "but a schism"; Mr. Gosse has been enquiring doubtfully into the merits of American poets; Mr. Matthew Arnold smiled at the existence of a "Primer of American Literature." "What is criticised in us," says Mr. Higginson, "is not so much that our social life is inadequate as that we find it worth studying; not so much that our literature is insufficient as that we think it, in Matthew Arnold's disdainful phrase, 'important.'" In short, he adds, Americans are denied "not merely the pleasure of being attractive to other people, which can easily be spared," but the privilege "that is usually conceded to the humblest" of being of some interest to themselves. Mr. Higginson has discovered that a theory "which seems to be largely flavoured with cant" prevails somewhere—he does not say where—that Americans "must accept with the utmost humility all foreign criticism, because it represents a remoter tribunal" than their own.

He is himself not disposed to accept foreign criticism, and certainly not British criticism, with humility. He refuses to believe in the accuracy of the critics; and is evidently still more dissatisfied with their tone and their supposed motives. They do not wish to improve his country, but to laugh at her. And it would seem that, loudly as Mr. Higginson sounds his confidence in her greatness, he does not think she can afford to be laughed at. He takes pains to show how excellent she is. "How magnificent," he says, "is the work constantly done among us, by private and public munificence, in the support of our libraries and schools." He expresses the opinion that "a hundred years hence the wonder will be, not that we Americans attached so much importance at this stage to these efforts of ours, but that even we appreciated them so little." The bulk of his argument is, however, to be summed up

in the familiar "You're another." The obnoxious critics are brought to judgment. Their loose and vulgar phrases particularly offend the delicate literary sensibilities of Mr. Higginson. Mr. Matthew Arnold, referring to Emerson, has said we should "pull ourselves together" to examine him. When Mr. Gosse answers an objection with "a fiddlestick's end for such a theory," it does not give to Mr. Higginson "an impression of vigour." To the grosser British ear these phrases and others which disgust Mr. Higginson do not seem very objectionable; not worse than "I have had men come" and "the immortality is often still to seek," and "experimentalised" for experimented, to be found in Mr. Higginson's own book. Mr. Higginson draws comparisons between the two countries to show the superiority of his own. Thus Mr. Rider Haggard's romances, about which he fancies England displays wild enthusiasm, are, in his eyes, a "crop of weeds" which, in America, would rank only as "dime novels."

Mr. Higginson labours under a misapprehension, or several misapprehensions. No such ill-will is felt by British critics as he supposes. Their criticism when unfavourable is not unfriendly; and the fact that it is offered shows at least that America is considered to be worth criticising. Words of empty commendation are given when a subject is not valuable enough to be examined for its defects. Had British critics really despised America and her literature they would not have said the things which have so vexed Mr. Higginson, and then there would have been a better reason for his vexation. By quick appreciation of merit, as well as by honest condemnation of fault, British writers and readers have been of real service to America. On more than one occasion they have revealed to her who her great men were. This was partly so in the case of Holmes, Emerson and Thoreau, and almost entirely so in the case of Whitman. Imperfect understanding of England and her criticism leads Mr. Higginson into another misapprehension. He confounds London with England, and he has a most confused idea of the actual and relative importance of British writers. Thus, in reference to Hawthorne, instead of considering what such a critic as Mr. R. H. Hutton has said about him, he complains that to Mr. Andrew Lang—who is a humourist more than a critic—"that profound imaginative creation, Arthur Dimmesdale in the *Scarlet Letter*," is simply "a dissenting minister caught in a shabby intrigue." For the rest, his notion of British criticism is almost wholly derived from the irresponsible remarks of a few popular journalists and magazine writers of the day.

We have great respect for Mr. Higginson. He has done some good writing and some good fighting, and, we believe, some good preaching in his time; and, esteeming him as we do, we think this latest book, where he fails to take a large view, and shows such anger over trifles, is unworthy of him. It hurts not himself alone; for such a defence as this casts more ridicule on America than anything British critics, great or small, wise or unwise, friendly or unfriendly, have said

about her. All American geese are not swans, and England is honest enough and interested enough to say so. But they have not thought so meanly of her as to suppose she and her literature needed such a petty defence as Mr. Higginson offers. His book is a mistake.

WALTER LEWIN.

NEW NOVELS.

Bent on Conquest. By Edith Maud Nicholson. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Big Stake. By Mrs. Robert Jocelyn. In 3 vols. (White.)

Ben Clough, and other Stories. By William Westall. (Ward & Downey.)

Tricks and Tricksters: Tales Founded on Fact. By Joseph Forster. (The Leadenhall Press.)

Maid Marian and Robin Hood. By J. E. Muddock. (Chatto & Windus.)

Zohrah, and other Tales. By Isabel Don. (Eden, Remington & Co.)

Love for an Hour is Love for Ever. By Amelia E. Barr. (Hutchinson.)

MISS NICHOLSON'S *Bent on Conquest* is tantalising. First, we do not quite see the appropriateness of the title if it refers to the love affairs of the hero; for, instead of finding any difficulty, he was in the position of Caesar—"he came and saw and conquered." There is, perhaps, a little more appropriateness in his moral struggles; but if we are to accept the narrative implicitly, Harry March was far more fascinating when wicked than when striving to be virtuous. Secondly, the author herself tries us. After a page or two of unusually good writing, she will suddenly become trifling and jejune. The story, as a story, is interesting. Lord March, a confirmed invalid, takes into his service, as companion and steward, a handsome young fellow. His lordship is moved entirely by his good looks and fascinating manners, and when remonstrated with for not demanding testimonials he replies, "Anybody would give a man a good testimonial if he wanted to get rid of him. Then, again, as to his moral character, few people would damage a young fellow to the extent of saying he was 'respectable.'" So "Mr. Hastings" stays. He seems to make everybody idolise him in the course of about twenty-four hours, while he plays sad havoc with the heart of beautiful Meg, Lord March's granddaughter. But troubles ensue. Hastings is summoned to the bedside of a young French Count, who has been done to death by Capt. Hartwell, gambler and *roué*; and he promises his friend to marry his sister Marie, after the Count's death. He does not love her; while Marie herself loves Sir Horace Courtney, Meg's cousin. There is a good deal of playing at cross purposes; but just before the time fixed for Hastings's wedding, the latter discovers Marie's affection for Courtney, who has twice saved her life. All the tangled love affairs are satisfactorily adjusted; while Lord March is furnished with a genuine surprise in the fact that "Mr. Hastings," whom he cannot bear out of his sight, is his own heir, being the child of a scapegrace son whom the old noble-

man had cast off long years before with bitter recriminations. The rapid familiarity of the principal characters with each other in the outset strikes us as unnatural; but, on the whole, the narrative has the merit of carrying the reader along with it, and of creating a desire within him to know the end.

Mrs. Jocelyn is a bright and vivacious writer; but the ending of *A Big Stake* is rather tame. After the wily widow, Mrs. Warren, has been plotting and planning all through the three volumes, and metaphorically sitting on the edge of a volcano, the whole thing goes off with a fizzle. She weeps and sobs piteously on the shoulder of the young heiress, Valda, whom she has been zealously striving to supplant and deceive, and repents of her transgressions—chiefly because she has been found out. Now, while a state of penitence is becoming and desirable in the wicked schemer—whether male or female—we take leave to doubt whether the real Mrs. Warren was of a nature thus to permit herself to be snuffed out. Such people have generally a trump card up their sleeve. Her little tricks with the pompous old lawyer, Mr. Percival, are very amusing, but there seems to be a lack of grip in the characters generally. However, with the exception of this one drawback, the novel is really interesting, and the hunting scenes, of course, are as attractive as usual.

There is a good deal of rough power in Mr. Westall's sketches of Lancashire life. "Ben Clough" especially shows his skill in grasping personal character, though the narrative itself is rather gruesome. A number of individuals—one of them a widow who has got rid of three husbands—form a conspiracy together for insuring "bad" lives in various offices, and dividing handsome profits when the persons insured have prematurely died. After some exciting episodes, Clough, the leader of the ghoulish band, meets with a tragic death. "Briggs from Bolton" details the European experiences of a dealer in cotton waste who has suddenly become wealthy, and must, of course, make the "grand tour" with his vulgar wife. It was the legitimate boast of Briggs that he was always lucky; but he had a narrow shave of losing that Northern characteristic at the hands of certain adventurers in Prague and Vienna. "Deadly Nightshade" and "A Flash of Lightning" are stories of a wholly different order; and some readers will, no doubt, prefer them to those dealing with Lancashire people. But in all his sketches Mr. Westall is entertaining.

The tales from a lawyer's note-book, to which Mr. Joseph Forster has given the title of *Tricks and Tricksters*, form a comprehensive indictment against the swindling rascals who infest all classes of society. The dark and devious ways of the city promoter are exposed in the sketch of "A Financial Genius"; "Shylocks of To-day" deals with those hardy perennials the money-lenders; "Will Tricks" demonstrates how the fountain of justice may be poisoned at its source; "Bad and Worse" details the frauds practised upon insurance

companies; and "Sword-fish *versus* Jelly-fish" lifts a corner of the curtain on the "investment-combined-with-occupation" swindle. Every person who reads Mr. Forster's little book will not only be entertained while doing so, but will be picking up wrinkles to enable him to defy the hydra-headed rogue and all his works.

The ever old and yet ever new story of Robin Hood receives a fresh setting at the hands of Mr. Muddock. In this romance of Sherwood Forest the bold outlaw stands out strongly, dominating the whole narrative. The author has well displayed the traditional characteristics of Robin—his unrivalled skill as an archer, his dash and courage, his frank, fearless nature, his contempt for the rich and his sympathy with the poor. The chapters describing the death of Marian and the passing of Robin are very pathetic.

Zohrah is a tale of the Saharas. The title is taken from the young and beautiful wife of the old chief Belcassen. He is a monster of jealousy; and, on account of an innocent passage with a French officer, he casts *Zohrah* out upon the world. Her succeeding adventures are of a romantic character, and well worth tracing. "A Workhouse Waif" is a very natural and pathetic sketch, calculated to linger in the memory. "At the Shrine" relates the affection of a high-born Italian lady for a fisherman, and the vicissitudes through which they are called upon to pass.

Mrs. Barr is at her best in *Love for an Hour is Love for Ever*. The proud old Squire Atherton and his fascinating daughter Francesca, Lancelot Leigh and his father the millowner, are all very distinctive characters, cleverly drawn, and invested with a life-like air. There is something uncanny and a little unreal in Mrs. Leigh, who lives more with the dead than the living, and prefers the death of her husband to the sale of Leigh Farm. The love passages between Lancelot and Francesca, with the wonderful devotion of the latter to her lover, are tenderly delineated. The whole story will delight the reader.

G. BARNETT SMITH.

CURRENT THEOLOGY.

The Witness of Hermas to the Four Gospels. By C. Taylor, D.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge. (Cambridge: University Press.) Dr. Taylor has made what seems to be really a very interesting discovery. It is that Hermas, in a passage never before explained, not only makes allusion to the Four Gospels, but furnished the hint to Irenaeus for his famous argument, drawn from the constitution of the world, that they could not be either more or fewer than precisely four in number. The passage will be found at the end of the third Vision. Hermas has seen the woman (Ecclesia) seated on a bench, and the meaning of this is thus explained to him: καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐπὶ συμφέλλου εἶδες καθήμενην, ἰσχυρὰ ἢ θεία; ἐπεὶ τίς αὐτῆς πόδας ἔχει τὸ συμφέλλον καὶ ἰσχυρῶς ἐστήκει; καὶ γὰρ ὁ κόσμος διὰ τεσσάρων στοιχείων κρατεῖται (Vis. iii. 13, 3). That the bench with four feet, on which the church is firmly supported, is nothing less than "the holy quaternion of the Gospels," is surely a very probable conjecture, if not a good deal more; and, indeed, when the passage is seen in the light of Irenaeus, it can hardly be doubted that this is

the correct interpretation. If it be accepted, there will be the less inclination to take exception to the many references, sometimes in the shape of allegorical allusions, sometimes by the use of a single striking word or phrase, not only to the Synoptics, but to the Fourth Gospel, which Dr. Taylor points out in the sequel of his volume. It may be that in some cases he has pushed his ingenuity too far; but his essay is the result of an original and minute study of the style of the Pastor, and it certainly deserves and will receive the attention of scholars.

Our Lord's Signs in St. John's Gospel. Discussions chiefly Exegetical and Doctrinal on the Eight Miracles in the Fourth Gospel. By John Hutchison, D.D. (Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.) The nature of this book is sufficiently indicated by its title. Dr. Hutchison accepts the Fourth Gospel as the authentic work of the Apostle John; he accepts the miracles recorded in it as authentic facts, but he does not regard their historical reality as their most important aspect, but seeks in each some spiritual truth which it was intended to emphasise or teach. That this is the correct view is evident from the very word "signs" (σημεῖα), which John uses to the exclusion of the usual word for miracle (δυνάμεις), as well as from the general character of the Gospel. We cannot, however, always agree with Dr. Hutchison's exegesis. His explanation of the enigmatical "Mine hour is not yet come," for instance, as referring to the time when in human weakness, on the cross, Jesus would again acknowledge His mother's authority, seems to us far-fetched and fanciful, even though the authority of St. Augustine be claimed for it. His discrimination of John's nobleman from the centurion of Matthew and Luke is, perhaps, inevitable, and certainly justifiable from a harmonistic point of view. Dr. Hutchison also distinguishes, as many do, the post-resurrection miracle of the draught of fishes from the very similar event recorded by Luke as having taken place at the commencement of the Galilean ministry; but he is right at least in his references to the Gospel net, and in holding that the same lesson is taught here as in the parable in which the kingdom of heaven is likened to a net cast into the sea (Matt. xiii. 47-48). The book, which is marked by refined thought and scholarship, is a careful study of the Gospel signs in the light of the best ancient and modern exegesis.

The second volume of Prof. Marcus Dods's Exposition of the Gospel of St. John has been published, completing the work (Hodder & Stoughton). It is the latest addition to the "Expositor's Bible."

The Apostle Paul. By A. Sabatier. Translated by A. M. Hellier. (Hodder & Stoughton.) Every reader of Prof. Sabatier's well-known sketch of the development of St. Paul's doctrine will welcome this translation. It is edited by Mr. G. G. Findlay, who adds to it an able and careful essay on the Pastoral Epistles and a few footnotes, which express "with reluctance," occasional dissent from Prof. Sabatier's positions. The translation is thoroughly well done; but it is not a work of genius, and does not therefore succeed in giving us in English the grace and clearness—the "singular charm of treatment"—of the original French. Prof. Sabatier has written for "the English edition" of his work an eloquent and interesting preface, in which, after asking whether "English Christians are not in a very special sense St. Paul's spiritual children," he shortly indicates the scope and intention of his "sketch." He also contributes some "notes of the author written for this edition." Two of these notes contain important modifications of his previous conclusions. The first, on p. 120, states that "a renewed examination" of 2 Thess. ii. "renders us less

confident of the Jewish character of the Antichrist spoken of"; but the professor still holds that the κατέχων of verse 7 is the Roman Emperor, the empire being looked upon by the Apostle as τὸ κατέχων. St. Paul "abides by the prediction of Daniel, and leaves the personality of Antichrist indefinite, precisely because this personality did not as yet present a distinct form to his eyes." The second note, on p. 171, modifies the writer's original view of the circumstances attending the composition of 1 and 2 Corinthians. He now contends for a lost epistle before the extant 1 Cor., and a lost epistle before the extant 2 Cor., and an unrecorded visit by the Apostle to Corinth between the sending of 1 Cor. and of the second lost epistle. This complicated theory is explained at some length clearly and forcibly, and deserves the careful attention of all scholars of St. Paul's Epistles. We have indicated the special value of this translation as almost a new edition of Prof. Sabatier's book. But we more particularly welcome the translation because it will enable English readers to realise the value of a study of St. Paul's teaching which does not, in deference to orthodox English ideas of inspiration, ignore the marks of growth and development, and even change, in the Apostle's doctrines. Prof. Sabatier's sketch of the history of St. Paul's mind is as vivid and readable as Canon Farrar's history of his life.

The Greek Devotions of Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, from the Manuscript given by him to William Laud, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and recently discovered. Edited by P. G. Medd. (S.P.C.K.) The manuscript of Bishop Andrewes' Devotions in Greek (and in part in Hebrew), recently acquired by the Rev. R. G. Livingstone, and supposed to be an autograph of the author, or perhaps we should say compiler, has been edited with loving and scholarly care by Canon Medd. It is evident, from numerous errors, that the Bishop's acquaintance with Hebrew was much less close than his acquaintance with Greek; and it seems to us that the Bishop himself, and not Samuel Wright, may have in other copies substituted the Septuagint Greek for the passages he had cited in Hebrew in the copy here reproduced in print. The use of a language imperfectly understood might have been found not very helpful to devotion. Similarly, it is scarcely fair to Wright (since it is admitted that other recensions of these Devotions may have come from the author's hand) to accuse him without hesitation of "conscious suppression" of the prayers for the departed which appear in this manuscript, given as a parting gift to Laud shortly before the death of Andrewes. It is, indeed, likely enough that Andrewes, steeped as he was in the liturgical lore of the ancient Church, might make use of such prayers; but the fair copy made by Wright may have been from another and even a later recension. But however this may be, it may now be regarded as certain that Andrewes at one time (like several other Anglican divines) did not scruple to ask in his private prayers for "light and refreshment" for the departed. The book is nicely printed; but it will not make Pickering's edition of 1828 less an object of desire to the lover of books, and, as may be inferred from the title, it does not, like Pickering, contain the Latin *Preces*.

The Prymer: or Prayer Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Henry Littlehales. Part II. (Longmans.) A year or two ago, Mr. Littlehales published the text of an English Prymer preserved in a MS. in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge, which is probably the oldest known, for the Calendar shows that it

dates from the fourteenth century. He now prints a careful collation of this with twelve other MS. Prymers, in the British Museum, the Bodleian, and elsewhere, which all seem to be slightly later in date. The normal contents of a Prymer are thus shown to be: The Hours of the Blessed Virgin, the Seven Penitential Psalms, the Fifteen Gradual Psalms, the Litany, the Office for the Dead, the Commendations. Additional matter is often found, but not uniformly. In an Appendix is given the opening of Psalm xlii. in twelve slightly varying versions; and there are two facsimile plates. In a third volume Mr. Littlehales proposes to deal with the history of the Prymer generally, its relation to the service-books proper, and the use of the book both in church and at home—subjects upon which he has already touched in the *Antiquary*.

Missale ad Usus Ecclesie Westmonasteriensis. Edited by John Wickham Legg. Fasciculus I. (Harrison & Sons.) This is the first volume of the publications of the Henry Bradshaw Society, which was founded just two years ago, at a meeting held in the Jerusalem Chamber, for the editing of rare liturgical texts. The text chosen to open the series is a Missal, which was given to Westminster by Abbot Lytlington (1362-1386), and which still remains in the possession of the Dean and Chapter. Among the interesting features in this Missal are the coronation service, in a form evidently intended for use; and directions for a royal funeral. The Midsummer and Christmas offices for St. Thomas of Canterbury have been carefully erased; but almost the whole can be recovered by means of chemicals. The address inviting to prayer on behalf of the Pope has also been restored. The present fasciculus contains only one volume out of two, stopping short just before the ordinary of the mass begins. It is an accurate reprint of the original, showing the size of the letters and the colouring by corresponding typographical devices. The spelling has been followed, even where it is manifestly corrupt; but contractions have uniformly been expanded. Seven collotype facsimile plates are given, representing the illuminations of initial letters.

ABOUT eighteen months ago Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode published a photo-lithographic facsimile of the Annexed Prayer-Book; that is to say, of the MS. copy which was attached in 1662 to the Act of Uniformity. This possesses a double interest—as being the absolute first-hand evidence of the existing source, and also as having long been supposed to be lost. The facsimile was brought out in an edition so limited as to be practically unattainable. But the same publishers have now followed it up with a reproduction in type, which will serve all the needs of the liturgical student. By means of simple typographical devices all the main features of the MS. can be seen; while the orthography and punctuation are preserved down to the minutest detail. The original, of course, has erasures and corrections; in such cases the plan adopted is to follow the final version left by the scribe. We have compared the facsimile and the reproduction somewhat carefully; and we have found only a very few unimportant discrepancies, which are not worth mentioning. But there is one matter that seems unfortunate. The pagination of the two does not correspond; and it would appear that this might have been avoided by a little ingenuity, when we state that the one contains 554 pages and the other 547. The printing, paper, and binding—by which we do not mean only the cover—are alike excellent.

THE volume of the Holbein Society for this year happens to be a liturgical work. It is a facsimile reproduction of a copy of Luther's

Catechism, printed at Frankfort in 1553, and illustrated with a series of woodcuts by Hans Beham. The original, which is in the possession of Mr. Quaritch, is believed to be unique. Together with the Catechism proper is printed two abbreviated forms of the marriage and baptismal service, intended for ignorant ministers. About the theological interest of the book we need say nothing now, but it is impossible to pass over in silence the extraordinary ignorance displayed by the editor, which extends from title page to colophon. The former runs in the original, "Catechismus für die gemeine Pfarrherr und Prediger," which is (apparently) translated as "A Catechism for the People, Pastor, and Preacher." The latter concludes, "in den Schnurgassen zum Krug," which is rendered, "of the Schnurgassen-zum-Krug." After this it is hardly surprising to find "Traubüchlin" taken to mean "small book on marriage," and other similar blunders in the Introduction, which lead us to doubt the editor's knowledge of German as well as of bibliography. The facsimile has been admirably executed by Mr. A. Brothers, of Manchester, who is also the treasurer of the Society.

Dissertations on the Apostolic Age. By the late J. B. Lightfoot. (Macmillans.) Like a former volume issued by the trustees of the Lightfoot Fund, *The Apostolic Fathers* (see ACADEMY, June 25, 1891), this represents some of the ripest fruits of the great bishop's learning, in a form adapted for those who are not professional students of theology. It contains five dissertations, reprinted from his editions of St. Paul's Epistles—on "The Brethren of the Lord," "St. Paul and the Three," "The Christian Ministry," "St. Paul and Seneca," and "The Essenes." At the end of the third essay are added two short appendices, one of which gives Dr. Lightfoot's final opinion upon the genuineness of the seven Greek Ignatian Epistles. In the exercise of their discretion, the editors have decided to omit the dissertation entitled "Were the Galatians Celts or Teutons?" which some will regret. The Index is enriched by the *pietas* of Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, who has supplied precise references to all the numerous quotations from Seneca. While we yield to none in our dislike for the practice of encumbering a book with publishers' advertisements, we could have wished to see somewhere a full list of the other publications of the Lightfoot Fund.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PREBENDARY STEPHENS, of Chichester—the biographer of Dean Hook and of Lord Hatherley—has undertaken, at the request of the family, to write a memoir of the late Prof. E. A. Freeman. Those who may be able to supply letters, reminiscences, or other biographical material, are invited to communicate with Mr. Stephens, Woolbeding Rectory, near Midhurst.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK have in the press a volume by Lord Selborne, to be entitled *Hymns: their History and Development*.

THE Dean of Rochester has been writing his *Memories of Archers, Artists, Authors, Cricketers, Ecclesiastics, Gamblers, Gardeners, Hunters and Shooters, Oxonians, Preachers, and Working Men*. The book is full of anecdotes and good stories, and contains several illustrations from original drawings by Leech and Thackeray. It will be published by Mr. Edward Arnold very shortly.

MESSRS. PERCIVAL & Co. announce a work in two volumes, by Mrs. Oliphant and Mr. F. R. Oliphant, entitled *The Victorian Age of English Literature*. Besides giving an account of

the various departments of letters (including journalism) during the last half century, an introductory chapter will deal with those writers whose work was already finished at the Queen's accession, and a final chapter will give an estimate of the present condition of literature.

MESSRS. GEORGE BENTLEY & SON announce a translation of the *Conversations of Dr. Ignatius Dollinger*, recorded by Louise von Kobell, who was admitted to his intimacy during the last ten years of his life.

WE hear that Michael Field will publish, about the middle of this month, a new poem, entitled *Stephanie: a Trialogue*. It deals with the relations of the Emperor Otho III. and the famous Pope Gerbert with the woman who gives its title to the volume. Mr. Image has designed the title-page. The book is printed by Messrs. Folkard, in an edition of only 250 copies.

MR. EDWARD ARNOLD will publish next month an important work by Mr. Alfred Milner, late Under Secretary of State for Finance to the Khedive, entitled *England in Egypt*. As a work of reference, the book will be valuable to all who are concerned with Egyptian affairs; while as a history of one of the most remarkable enterprises ever undertaken by this country abroad, it presents a record of events rarely paralleled, and full of deep interest to all patriotic Englishmen.

THE next of Messrs Bell's reissues in "The Aldine Poets" will be Matthew Prior's *Poetical Works*, edited by Mr. Richard Brimley Johnson, which will contain several pieces from a variety of sources—including the burlesque on Dryden's "Hind and Panther," which Prior and Montague wrote at Cambridge—here printed for the first time. Some hitherto unpublished letters in the Bolingbroke Correspondence have been consulted in the preparation of the memoir which the editor prefixes to the volumes. The entire text has been collated; and with the additional matter in the appendix and the new memoir, the work may be considered as practically a new edition.

MESSRS. BELL have also in the press a thoroughly revised edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, based on that of 1651-2. The editor, the Rev. A. R. Shilleto, has translated the classical quotations, and verified the references for the first time. He has also added an introductory memoir and copious indexes. The edition will be in three volumes, and a small number will be printed on large paper.

MESSRS. PERCIVAL & Co. will publish, as the sixth volume of their Pocket Library of English Literature, *A Selection from Elizabethan and Jacobean Pamphlets*, edited by Mr. George Saintsbury. In this selection Mr. Saintsbury gives only entire pamphlets—a specimen of literary criticism from Lodge, of autobiographic romance from Greene, of politico-religious controversy from the Martin Marprelate series, of burlesque from Nash, of mingled self-panegyric and lampoon from Harvey, of paraphrase of foreign matter adapted to English conditions from Dekker, and of what may be called hack-work for the press from Breton. The originals of these pamphlets are for the most part inaccessible except in the original editions.

MISS ELSA D'ESTERRE KEELING's new novel, "Orchardcroft," which has been running through the pages of the *Leisure Hour*, will be published shortly in volume form, by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, and simultaneously in Germany by Baron Tauchnitz. Miss Keeling has also made arrangements for the publication next spring of another book, to be called "Appassionata: A Musician's Story."

THE new volume of the "Pseudonym Library," to be published next week, will be

Gentleman Upcott's Daughter, by Tom Cobbleigh. *The Tuscan Republics* (Pisa, Lucca, Siena, and Florence, with Genoa), by Miss Bella Duffy, will appear at the same time in the "Story of the Nations."

MESSRS. CASSELL & COMPANY will publish, in a few days, *The Lady's Dressing Room*, translated from the French of Baroness Staffe, by Lady Colin Campbell. It is said that 30,000 copies of the French edition were sold in three months.

WE are promised immediately two more books of travel in France, both of which are to be abundantly illustrated:—*Wayfaring by Southern Waters*, from the Quercy to the Dordogne, by Mr. E. H. Harrison, some chapters of which have already appeared in *Temple Bar*; and *Across France in a Caravan*, from Bordeaux to Genoa, by the author of "A Day of My Life at Eton."

IN spite of the increasing number of works relating to Chess openings and problems, no reliable history of the ancient game has yet been published. The veteran player, Mr. H. E. Bird, proposes to meet the want by *The History of Chess*, which he has long been preparing. The book will be published very shortly by Messrs. Dean & Son.

THE Rev. F. Marshall's book on *Rugby Football* will be published early next week by Messrs. Cassell & Company.

THE next volume of the "Canterbury Poets," to be published at the end of this month, will be a selection from the Poems of the Hon. Roden Noel, with an introduction by Mr. Robert Buchanan.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces for immediate publication a volume by Prof. Shuttleworth, of King's College, entitled *The Place of Music in Public Worship*.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will publish in a few days *The Germ Growers*, by Canon Potter, of Melbourne. While being, in the main, a weird story of adventure, it contains suggestions as to the origin of the deadly plagues of the earth, and has a strong theological vein running through it.

AMONG the articles appearing in the next number of the *Religious Review of Reviews* will be "The Peace of the Church," by the Rev. Compton Read; "The Art of Reading," by Canon Fleming; "The Church Army in Foreign Service," illustrated; "Lay Help," by the late Bishop Fraser; and "Thoughts on Public Worship," by the Rev. Arthur Finlayson. The frontispiece will be a cabinet portrait of the Bishop of Chester, Dr. Jayne.

MESSRS. DEAN & SON announce a cheap edition of *Scenes Through the Battle Smoke*, by the Rev. Arthur Male, Army Chaplain at Lucknow and in the Afghan and Egyptian Campaigns, with all the original illustrations by Mr. Sidney Paget.

MESSRS. BLACKWOODS have just added Mr. P. G. Hamerton's *Marmorne* to their cheap series of popular novels, together with two books by Mrs. Oliphant.

THE new volume of Heinemann's "International Library," Björnson's *The Heritage of the Kurts*, has already run through two large editions, and a third one is announced for next week.

THE free Sunday lectures of the London Ethical Society will be resumed on Sunday next, October 9, when Mr. Bernard Bosanquet will discuss "Some Questions concerning the Transition from Paganism to Christianity." Among those who have promised to give lectures before Christmas are—Prof. J. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Bryant, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. S. Alexander, Mr. R. G. Tatton, and Mr. Graham Wallas. The meetings are held at

Essex Hall, Strand, at 7.30 p.m. We may add that the Ethical Society now also manages the University Extension lectures that are given at Essex Hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

WE are requested by Mr. Buchanan to state that the verses appearing from time to time in the *Pall Mall Gazette* over the signature "R. B." are not from his pen. He has only contributed one set of verses to the journal in question, and that was signed with his full name.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

FULL term at Cambridge begins next Tuesday. On Saturday last, October 1, Dr. Peile inaugurated his second term of office as vice-chancellor with the usual address (in English), reviewing the principal events of the past academical year. Incidentally, he mentioned that the number of students had doubled within the last thirty years.

AT Oxford, term does not begin until the end of next week.

THE Disney professorship of archaeology at Cambridge is now vacant. Canon Browne, who has held it for the usual term of five years, does not intend to offer himself for re-election.

PROF. MONTAGU BURROWS will publish immediately, with Messrs. Blackwoods, a volume entitled *Commentaries on English History*.

THE list of successful candidates at the recent examination for the Indian Civil Service, the first under the new system, includes the names of no less than seventeen Oxford men, being more than half the total. Cambridge is represented by six. There are four natives of India, of whom two were government scholars at English universities. We may add that one of the Oxford men is the fourth generation, father and son, who have been in the covenanted service—or the fifth, if an ancestor may be reckoned who was captain of an East Indian, and afterwards director of the Company.

TO the October number of the *Educational Review* Mr. R. W. Macan contributes a very sympathetic notice of the late Richard Lewis Nettleship, which is illustrated with an excellent portrait. From the same source we learn of the death, in September, of Mr. Robert Castle, estate agent to so many Oxford colleges.

PROF. JAMES LOUDOUN has been appointed president of Toronto University, in succession to the late Sir Daniel Wilson. Prof. Loudoun, who is a native and also a graduate of Toronto, has occupied the chair of physics there for some time past.

AT Trinity College, Dublin, the promoters of the scheme for the foundation of a University Magazine have formed a working committee, and lists for intending subscribers have been opened at the College booksellers.

THE evening classes for the present session at King's College, London, were to be inaugurated on Friday, October 7, with a public lecture by Prof. Cunningham on "Political Economy and Practical Life."

AT the Chelsea centre of the London University Extension Society, Dr. S. R. Gardiner is to give a course of lectures on "European History in the Period of the Renaissance and the Reformation"; and Mr. Bernard Bosanquet a course of lectures on "Plato (with the Republic)."

WE have received the Report of the Judith Montefiore College, at Ramsgate, for the past year, written by Dr. M. Gaster. It gives a conspectus of the courses of lectures delivered by Dr. Gaster himself, by Dr. H. Hirschfeld, and by the Rev. B. Schewzik. Besides the

Bible, the Talmud, and Rabbinical literature, the curriculum includes both Syriac and Arabic. Appended to the report is a catalogue of the extensive collection of pamphlets, &c., formed by Zunz, which (together with his library) are now the property of the college.

THE address delivered by Dr. G. Vance Smith at Manchester New College, on the close of the last academical year, has been published as a pamphlet (Manchester: Rawson). It contains interesting reminiscences of his own college days, more than fifty years ago; as well as an eloquent defence of the right of Unitarians to the name of "Christians."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ROBERT STEPHEN HAWKER, VICAR OF MORWENSTOW.

THY grey manse standeth on the sheer hill-side,
With naught to tell the change 'twixt now and then;

Thy grey church, gazing down the narrow glen,
Watcheth the ebbing and the flowing tide;
The sea-mews circle and sail—all these abide
Though thou art gone, and stilled thy magic pen;
But thy works praise thee in the world of men,
And of the poor thy name is glorified.

Poet and Priest! we tread where thou hast trod,
Behold the same wide main's immensity,
Where seems the great ship but a fairy skiff:
Here earnest thou to commune with thy God,
Watching the sunset fade on Hennaclyff,
Or the storm darken o'er the Severn sea.

GRAHAM R. TOMSON.

OBITUARY.

THIS week, we must be content only to record the death of Lord Tennyson, which took place early in the morning of the day on which we go to press.

ERNEST RENAN.

It is Renan's own fault, in large measure, that the defects of his qualities are thought of first—at least by an Englishman—in making any critical estimate of his position in the world of letters and of scholarship. His gratuitous levity, his unnecessary cynicism, kindly though it was, the touch of superficiality in his research, his lapses of taste, a certain strain of bourgeois optimism—he took no trouble to hide or remove these failings; he rather insisted on thrusting them on his readers. The Englishman who said of Joseph Ernest Renan that he was neither earnest nor a Joseph was dealing with him after his own fashion, making a point but not telling a truth, or even a half-truth. The latter part of the poor witticism, indeed, was grossly unjust: his private life was beyond reproach, thanks to the influence of the cassock which he took up only to lay down. But there was a touch of the sensualist in his thoughts, in his writings—in a certain hankering after the life of *les gais*, in his *Abbesse*, and in certain passages of the *Vie de Jésus*—which give point to the epigram and indicate the fundamental defect of his life work.

That work was the history of the transformation of European thought by Semitic seriousness. The twelve volumes of the History of Christianity and its preparation for eight centuries in Judaea, *Histoire d'Israël* and *Histoire des Origines du Christianisme*, form the work of his life by which his significance is to be judged. All else, though it forms a fair library by itself, is but of the nature of *parerga* and *paralipomena*. He plunged in *medias res* with the *Vie de Jésus*, in reality almost the weakest of the volumes, but gaining, by its piquant contrast of subject and treatment, the greatest literary success of

the century. Without haste and without rest, volume after volume, each more solid than its predecessor, followed, till the series culminated in the *Marc Aurèle*, by far the finest of the set. Then Renan turned back to the history of the *præparatio evangelica*; and it is gratifying to think that it has been given him to set the seal on the last volume of the *Histoire d'Israël*, and complete the history of a thousand years' struggle after the ideal that was to dominate the world. These volumes play the part of interpreter between the world of culture and letters and that of scholarship. They give French form to the results of German historical science, on a theme in which culture, letters, and scholarship are all alike interested. The amount of scholarship he brought to bear on his task was only barely sufficient for his purpose. No one can think of him as one of the great names in the history of scholarship. The variations he made on Tübingen or on Ewald (Wollhausen he had not assimilated) were slight and unconvincing; his views on the Fourth Gospel or on the Priestly Narrator have found not a single adherent. A certain impatience of detail, a youthful fecundity of unfounded hypothesis, meet one when testing him on most of the contested positions with which his subject bristles.

Yet if neither profound nor original, his scholarship was mostly sufficient for his purpose. His task was more that of the historian than of the scholar, and still more that of the man of letters than of the theologian, though he had continually to deal with questions of scholarship and of theology. That a man may be both a great scholar and a great historian the example of Mommsen is sufficient to prove, but Renan did not combine the two rôles. He is rather to be compared with Gibbon, who had the same marvellous facility for assimilating the best scholarship of his time. The comparison with Gibbon is indeed striking throughout: the largeness of the theme they each handled with such facility and mastery, the scale of treatment and its appropriate variations, the want of philosophical breadth of generalisation, and above all the mixture of tones, the combination of dignity and frivolity of treatment, are common to both historians.

The comparison with Gibbon, indeed, goes deeper. Renan was a belated child of the *Aufklärung*, of the movement which made Voltaire and Diderot and Hume and Gibbon, and in return was made by them. The deepening of European thought and feeling, represented on the one side by Hegel, on the other by the Romantic movement, passed almost without influence upon him, and he remained a Voltairian to the last. He used to think and speak of himself as a Celt—was it one of his most subtle jests? Nothing could be farther from: the mysticism, romanticism, melancholy, not to speak of the obscurity and dulness of the Celtic genius, than his clear and sunny pages. He may have been a Breton, but he must have been a "Breton non Bretonnant." As a matter of fact, he was the personification of *tout Paris*. Hence the touch of *l'homme moyen sensuel* in him, the journalistic smartness which degrades his pages at times; hence—tell it not in Berlin, publish it not in the streets of Leipzig—the Philistine phase of his genius, the complacent satisfaction with things that are, the fatal dealing with serious things in a manner not serious.

His theme was, I have said, the transformation of European ideals by Semitic seriousness. Sin, Salvation, Righteousness, God, Hell, how these conceptions won the world, that was Renan's topic; and he chose to treat it from the point of view and in the tone of the man on the boulevards. It mattered not that he had ceased to believe in the conceptions; the question is rather whether he had ever known what it was to believe in them.

To be a saint you must have sinned, to be a sceptic you must once have believed. And once having believed, it would have been impossible for Renan to have remained so completely at ease in Zion without a touch of the bitterness of the true sceptic. He was a Hellene of the Hellenes, and he chose to write of the rise and spread of Hebraism. He was, whether he knew it or not, utterly out of sympathy with his subject; and it is only when he reaches that part of it with which he was in entire sympathy, the *Marc Aurèle*, that he completely rises to the occasion. The origin of Christianity cannot be adequately written by a man who half believes that the universe is a huge edition of *Le Petit Journal pour rire*.

And yet, with it all, how brilliant the pages in which he attempted his impossible task! If his psychology is thin, how rich is his style! The stately yet elastic march of his periods traverses the centuries unflatteringly. As a theologian, a scholar, a critic, a psychologist, he almost always leaves something to desire; as a man of letters, as a master of style, he is delightful, charming; he scarcely ever fails to rise to the occasion. He was the born man of letters to his finger tips. A characteristic story is told of him when outward and inner voices told him with no uncertain sound, "Thou art no Christian." He hesitated whether to become an historian, but Thierry and Michelet were in his way: a writer of romances, but he would be overshadowed by Balzac and George Sand. Oriental philology and exegesis were the *pis aller*. That is not the way in which his life work comes to a great scholar or thinker; but it is just the way in which the great man of letters looks about for the subject in which to display his powers. He was the greatest man of letters, pure and simple, that France—or Europe, for the matter of that—has produced.

I have left myself scant space to touch on the miscellaneous productions which will bulk so largely in his *œuvres complètes*. Of his incursions into the field of literary criticism and philosophy there is little need to speak; they have the charm of his style, but they have little else. His translations of *Ecclesiastes*, *Job*, and *Canticles* were condemned from the outset; you cannot translate the Bible, or, at least, the Old Testament, into French. Nor did the professor of Hebrew shine in verbal emendations and textual criticism. His *Mission de Phénicie* I do not know; but from the scanty references to it in later research, I should judge that it was not so important as it is bulky. His most solid contribution to knowledge was his *Histoire comparée des langues sémitiques*; it may be as antiquated now as Bopp, but it will always hold the same place in Semitic philology as Bopp's great work will do for the Aryan language. Renan was indeed at his best in such a general survey of the scholarly achievements of others. He may not have been a great scholar; but he was a really great critic of scholarship, and has aided greatly in raising the general level of French scholarship to the commanding position it now holds. In this connexion, his summaries of Oriental studies in the *Journal Asiatique* were of high value, and contrast favourably even with Mohl's: it is to be hoped they will be collected like Mohl's. Renan's name was attached, after the rather reprehensible fashion of the Académie, to much work with which he had little to do. The solid accounts of the French Rabbis in the *Histoire littéraire* were written, it is well known, by Dr. Neubauer; and the magnificent first volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, which likewise has Renan's name on the title, owes little more to him, one may safely conjecture, than general supervision.

There remain only to be considered his

admirable *Discours*, where his qualities are to be seen at their best. There, if anywhere, as a scholar speaking to men of the world, he could appropriately speak of serious things lightly, could allow lambent irony to play around things of lofty import. These little masterpieces—his own *Discours de Reception*, his answer to Pasteur, and, we might add, his letter to Strauss—show him at his best. His *Souvenirs* was an attempt to deal with himself on a large scale in the same manner, but was scarcely so successful, though full of charming passages. He is not fair to his readers: half the fun, so to speak, of autobiography is the exaggerated seriousness with which the autobiographer takes himself. Renan refuses to allow his readers the gratification of a continuous commentary of ironic depreciation; he does that for them, and so destroys the effect of a book otherwise so charming. Curious that the two greatest French men of letters of the nineteenth century lessened their significance in such opposite ways: Victor Hugo always took himself too seriously; Ernest Renan never took himself or his life work seriously enough.

JOSEPH JACOBS.

BRINSLEY NICHOLSON, M.D.

SHAKSPERIAN scholars will have learnt with much regret of the sudden death of this gentle-hearted student on September 14, at his house in Norwood. Born at Fort George, Scotland, in 1824, the eldest son of B. W. Hewittson Nicholson, of the Army Medical staff, his boyhood was passed at the places where his father was successively stationed: Gibraltar, Malta, and the Cape. In 1841 he came with his mother and sisters to Edinburgh, where he entered the university, and in due time took his degree, finishing his medical studies in Paris. As army surgeon he was with his regiment during the Kafir Wars which terminated in 1853 and 1854, spending some years in South Africa. His observation and knowledge of the native tribes are shown in the genealogical tables of Kafir chiefs, and notes thereto, contributed by him to a *Compendium of Kafir Laws and Customs*, printed by the government of British Kaffaria at Mount Coke in 1858. It was during his long rides and lonely hours in these years that he laid the foundation of his intimate knowledge of Shakspeare, whose works were his constant companion. He was in China during the war of 1860, and present at the famous loot of the summer palace at Peking, and with his regiment in New Zealand in 1864, when the Maori War came to an end. He retired as deputy inspector-general of military hospitals about 1870; and devoting himself to the study of Elizabethan literature, he edited for the New Shakspeare Society the first Folio and the first Quarto of *Henry the Fifth*, issued in 1875. A third volume, the *Parallel Texts* of the same play (1877) was completed by his friend, Mr. P. A. Daniel, a severe stroke shortly after his marriage, at the close of 1875, having incapacitated Dr. Nicholson for the time. This illness left its physical effects, but, helped by the devotion of his wife, he continued his favourite studies; and in 1886, encouraged by his friend and fellow-student, Prof. W. T. Gairdner, of Glasgow, he brought out his only important work, an excellent edition of Reginald Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, with an introduction rescuing the old author into modern sympathy. He had also prepared a selection of Jonson's Plays for publication, which it is feared will never see the light; and at the time of his death was engaged upon an edition of Donne's Poems for Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen. He was an occasional contributor to *Notes and Queries*, the *Athenæum*, and other periodicals. In all these his habits of accuracy and his full acquaintance with the literature of

the period gave his work a value above its pretensions, and rendered his criticism pertinent and sagacious. A man of high character, "inclined to noble thinking," he modestly claimed to be "a student only of what is useful and true and good;" and in his quiet life he carried this out in practice, ever willing to give himself to the service of a fellow-scholar, ever ready with words of kindness out of a true heart for those in trouble. A genuine Shakespearian: peace be to his memory!

L. T. S.

In our obituary of last week, we regret that the name of Mr. John Peto, one of the workers at the New English Dictionary, was misprinted "Pete."

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE October number of the *Antiquary* is of more than ordinary interest; in fact, there is only one paper with which we could have dispensed without loss. Mr. George Payne's account of the discovery of a Saxon burial-ground at Rochester is important. As the skeletons lay east and west, it is probable that the burials had taken place in Christian times; but we do not hold this to be by any means certain. There is an especial interest attaching to all Saxon and Angle interments, whether the burials be of urns or of bodies; and they become more important when the interments are near the eastern sea. More than one student of credit maintains that Eastern England was inhabited by Teutonic peoples long ere the days of Hengist. If this assumption—for at present it is little more—is ever to be demonstrated or refuted, it can only be by the diligent study of urns and the contents of graves. The Rev. B. J. Harker has a very good paper on certain prehistoric remains at Grassington, in Craven. It appears that, among recent discoveries in that remote part of Yorkshire, are "quite a number of Druidical circles dotted over the hills and pastures." These have never been planned or even described. The Society of Antiquaries has from time to time done good work in relation to our prehistoric antiquities. We trust that the authorities which govern that venerable body may be induced to map these circles without delay; in a very few years it may be too late. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox, the editor, contributes a well illustrated paper on some of the churches of Marshland. The grand Norman church of Walsoken, and the fine Perpendicular church of Terrington, are among those he visited. Will a time ever come, we wonder, when we shall have a survey of all our old ecclesiastical buildings carried out in this thorough manner? Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite's address on church restoration is a powerful document. We trust that it may be widely distributed. It falls to many persons to have to do with the restoration of churches who are quite incompetent for the task. If Mr. Micklethwaite's paper does no other good, it will tend to convince such people that something beyond mere good intentions and a full purse is required to qualify a man for entering on such delicate work.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. DIGBY, LONG & CO.'S LIST.

Fiction.—"The Fate of Fred Lavers," by Alexander Morrison, with illustrations by Herbert Sydney; "In a Forest Glade," by Edward A. Minty, with illustrations by Pegram; "Syringa," by Arthur Nestorien; "Girl with no Name," by Judith Hathaway; "Ghost Lore and other Tales," by F. L. Lamb; "Netta," by E. Elliott; "England's

Downfall," by Claude Lyon; "Warped," by J. G. Hornstein; "Faithful to the Last," by C. S. Lamb Fox; "The Laird's Deed of Settlement," by Jane M. Kippen; "Dick, or the Doctor: an Australian Story," by Rex Raynor; "This Working-Day World," by V. G. Fairfax; "True to the Prince," by Gertrude Bell; "Where Honour Sits," by W. B. Home-Gall; "Trifles for Travellers," by A. Wentworth; "Beauty and the Witch," by J. Herman Rees; "The Romance of a Demon," by Thomas Malyn; "Sir Vinegar's Venture," by John Tweeddale; "The Haunted House of Chilka," by Colonel C. F. J. Skottowe; "Mrs. Smith's Craze," by Henry Ross; "Chequered Courtship," by Alice A. Gore.

Books for the Young.—"A Little Dog's Diary," by Mrs. Clinton-Baddeley, with illustrations by the author; "A Good Little Book for Grown-up Boys and Girls," by Jessie Adams, with illustrations by the author; "Ida's Mistake," by V. G. F., with frontispiece by Robert Springett; "Where the Sea Birds Cry," by Castle Hill, with frontispiece by E. F. Sherie; "Life Threads," by K. E. V., with frontispiece by E. F. Sherie; "For Hal's Sake," by Amy Manifold.

Poetry.—"The Masque of Civilisa," by Francis S. Kemp; "The Path of Life," by Edith M. Bennett; "The Lover of Nature," by George Gee; "The Kingdom of the Zore," by Robert Ballard; "The God of Fools," by E. Harold Begbie; "The Story of a Life," by Esther Powel; "The Vision of a Beginner," by Constance Finch; "Stray Thoughts in Verse," by E. C. Leader; "A Rhyming Record," by L. B. M. Collings; "Minutiae," by Charles William Dalmon.

Miscellaneous.—"Studies in Life and Literature, with Introductory Sonnets," by Charles T. Lusted; a sixth edition, revised, of "The Author's Manual," with portrait of the author; "Whose Fault? the Story of a Trial at Nisi Prius," by Ellis J. Davis; "Private Schools and Private Schoolmasters," by an Assistant-Master; "A New Creed," by a nameless author.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION'S LIST.

"A Long Chase," by K. M. Eady; "Waif and Gipsy," by Mrs. A. D. Philips; "The Mystery of Hall-in-the-Wood," by Rosa Mulholland; "The Light-Ship Hand," by Henry Frith; "In the Days of '54," by Flora M. Wootton; "Ulf the Norseman; a Tale of the Fjords," by Mary Olney; "Wrecked off Scilly," by Mary Olney; "Elf Island," by Captain T. Preston Battersby; "Heartless Tammy," by Annie E. Courtenay; "Choosing Her Way," or, Do the Work that's Nearest, by the author of "A Schoolboy's Ambition"; "Dick of the 'Paradise,'" by Alfred Colbeck; "A Schoolboy's Ambition," by Mary Russell Day; "Moved by Example," or, Strong as Death, by Mr. Harriet M. Capes; "Hetty's Garden Party and what came of it," by Emma Leslie.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

AUDERBRAND, Philibert. *Petits Mémoires du 19^e siècle*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
FRANCE, Anatole. *L'étui de nacre*. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
LECOMTE. *Voyage pratique au Japon*. Paris: Challamel. 3 fr. 50 c.
ROUSSEL, A. *Lamennais d'après des documents inédits*. Rennes: Callière. 7 fr.
SYLVIA, A. de. *Séminaire et Séminaristes*. Paris: Dentu. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY.

WINKLER, H. *Alttestamentliche Untersuchungen*. Leipzig: Pfeiffer. 7 M. 50 Pf.

HISTORY, ETC.

BIXTERIN u. MOOREN. *Die Erzdiocese Köln bis zur französischen Staatsumwälzung*. Neu bearb. v. A. Mooren. 1. Bd. Mittelalter. Düsseldorf: Voss. 10 M.
FORTES rerum bernensium. 7. Bd. 3 Lfg. 1949-1951. Bern: Schmid. 5 M.
MONUMENTA Germaniae paedagogica. 13. Bd. Berlin: Hofmann. 40 M.
SASS, J. *Deutsches Leben zur Zeit der sächsischen Kaiser*. Berlin: Springer. 2 M.
SAURMA-JELTSCH, H. Frhr. v. *Die Faustmarche Münzsammlung deutscher, schweizerischer u. polnischer Gepräge*. Berlin: Weyl. 40 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

WINDISCH, K. *Die Bestimmung d. Molekulargewichts in theoretischer u. praktischer Beziehung*. Berlin: Springer. 12 M.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

FORGET, J. Ibn Sinā. *Le Livre des théorèmes et avertissements, publié d'après les MSS. de Berlin, de Leyde et d'Oxford*. 1^{re} Partie. Texte arabe. Leiden: Brill. 6 fr. 50 c.
GRAU, R. *De Ovidii metamorphoseon codices Amploniano priore*. Halle: Peter. 2 M.
GRIMM, J. u. W. *Deutsches Wörterbuch*. 8. Bd. 10. Lfg. Same-Saumseligkeit. Bearb. unter Leitg. v. M. Heyne. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M.
HAVET, L. *La Prose métrique de Symmaque et les origines métriques du Cursus*. Paris: Bouillon. 4 fr.
QUELLEN U. FORSCHUNGEN zur Sprach- u. Culturgeschichte der germanischen Völker. 71. Hft. *Judith*. Studies in metre, &c., by T. G. Foster. Strassburg: Trübner. 3 M.
STRITBERG, W. *Zur germanischen Sprachgeschichte*. Strassburg: Trübner. 2 M. 50 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PSEUDO-SMOLLETT.

Oxford: Sept. 27, 1892.

I have before me a book recently published by George Routledge (but with no date), which bears on its title-page the following announcement: "The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated from the French of Le Sage by Tobias Smollett." At the Bodleian I have also seen a book published by Nimmo & Bain in 1881, in three volumes, containing a translation of *Gil Blas* identical with that published by Routledge, "preceded by a biographical and critical notice of Le Sage by George Saintsbury." The public is informed that the translation is by Tobias Smollett. An identical version of *Gil Blas*, put forth as Smollett's, is found in Bohn's Illustrated Library.

The fact is that these modern editions of *Gil Blas*, which have been issued by George Bell & Sons, by George Routledge, and by Nimmo & Bain, with the name of Smollett on the title-page, do not give the public the *Gil Blas* of Smollett, but regale them with quite a distinct and independent version. These editions have no right whatever to the name of Smollett, as may be clearly seen by comparing any passage taken from the authentic translation by Smollett with its equivalent as it appears in the pseudo-Smollett editions. Let us take, for instance, the following passage from *Le Sage*, and see how the French has been rendered by the two different translators:

"Ce n'est point un de ces dévots dont le visage pâle et maigre prêche la mortification; c'est une grosse face, un teint fleuri, une mine joyeuse, un vivant qui ne se refuse point au plaisir qui se présente, et qui sur tout aime la bonne chère. Vous serez dans sa maison comme un petit coq en pâte." (*Histoire de Gil Blas*, liv. x. chap. 10, p. 106 (1735)). (Smollett) "He is none of those devotees whose pale and meagre faces preach up mortification. He has a capacious countenance, a rosy complexion, a merry look, is a jovial soul who enjoys the present hour, and in particular loves good cheer. You will live in his house like a prince."

(The Pseudo-Smollett) "None of your lantern-jawed saints, with Lent in his face, a cat-of-nine-tails on his back, and a cholera morbus in his belly. No such thing! Our doctor is rubicund in the jowl, efflorescent on the nose, with a wicked eye at a bumper or a girl; militant against no earthly pleasure, but most addicted to the good things of the table. You will be as snug there as a bug in a blanket."

This is the kind of windy balderdash which has for many years been foisted on uninquiring publishers, uncritical editors, and an unsuspecting public as the work of the author of *Roderick Random*, and a fair representation of the style of the elegant Le Sage.

The "Tobias Smollett" of the three publishers is obviously not one and the same person with the author of *Roderick Random*. Let us now see what is the real name of the author, who by a countless number of English readers has been accepted, on the faith of misleading title-pages, as no other than the illustrious Tobias.

The name of the author who wrote the pseudo-Smollett translation I have been able to discover through the kind help of one of the British Museum librarians, who a few years ago supplied a friend of mine with some interesting particulars on the subject. From a comparison of passages it may be gathered that the Smollett of the publishers was known to his family and friends as Benjamin Heath Malkin. In 1809 Malkin brought out a book, printed for Longman and other booksellers, which had the following title: "The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated from the French of Le Sage, by Benjamin Heath Malkin, Esq., M.A., F.S.A." The book contains the following "advertisement":

"On occasion of producing a splendid English edition of *Gil Blas*, the publishers would gladly have adopted the translation published under the name of Smollett. The defects of that translation are acknowledged: and Le Sage is now understood to be indebted to this popular writer only for his name. Under these circumstances, it has been the aim of the present translator to produce a more easy and spirited transcript of the original: with what ability and success must be left to the reader to determine."

This edition had numerous fine engravings from paintings by R. Smirke, R.A., which engravings appear in Bohn's Illustrated edition.

So we see that this translation, which is known far and wide as Smollett's, was really brought out in 1809 as the work of Malkin, and as an improvement on the translation of the "popular writer" of the eighteenth century.

This matter is not only interesting as a curious piece of literary history, and a striking instance of the general gullibility of mankind; it has also its importance from another point of view. Mr. T. L. Kington Oliphant, in his book *The New English* (published in 1886), tells us that in taking new words from the translation of *Gil Blas* he used "Routledge's edition, which bears no date." The consequence is that he has been misled by the title-page, and has used Malkin's translation of 1809 as though it were Smollett's translation of 1749, and dated hundreds of 1809 words sixty years too early. It is not surprising under these circumstances that "the number of new English phrases is remarkable."

This mistake of Mr. Kington Oliphant's has had the unfortunate result of misleading the learned editor of the Stanford Dictionary. In the passage I have quoted from Malkin there occurs the "easy and spirited" expression "a cholera morbus in his belly," a phrase which is not to be met with in the translation of the less elegant Smollett. Mr. Oliphant catches at "cholera morbus" as a new word introduced by Smollett in 1749, and Dr. Fennell follows Mr. Oliphant. The result is that in the Stanford Dictionary we find it stated that "cholera morbus," in the sense of Asiatic cholera, appears in Smollett's *Gil Blas* as early as 1749! And no doubt some popular lexicographer will copy the Stanford; for fascinating is picturesque error, and the sequacity of popular lexicographers is appalling.

One question I should like to ask, and I hope

I shall get an answer. Who was the first person who foisted the work of Malkin on a confiding public as the work of the popular author of *Roderick Random*?

A. L. MAYHEW.

"THE JAPS AT HOME."

Savage Club: Oct. 3, 1892.

Will you give me the opportunity of announcing, through the ACADEMY, that Mr. Lador's illustrations for my forthcoming book, *The Japs at Home*, will not, after all, appear. In ignorance that the other drawings in the book were pen and ink, he executed his in wash. When I wrote to explain this, he generously volunteered to redraw them; but having to finish a portrait of an Australian lady, who was leaving England unexpectedly, he was unable to do so before the book went to press. But there will still be over fifty illustrations.

DOUGLAS SLADEN.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 9, 7.30 p.m. Ethical Society: "The Transition from Paganism to Christianity," by Mr. B. Bosanquet.
MONDAY, Oct. 10, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Lower Extremity," I., by Mr. W. Anderson.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 8.30 p.m. Japan Society: "Japanese Proverbs and Figurative Expressions," by Mr. N. Okoshi.
THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 8 p.m. Royal Academy: "The Lower Extremity," II., by Mr. W. Anderson.
FRIDAY, Oct. 14, 7 p.m. Amateur Scientific: "Intrusive Gneisses," by Mr. J. W. Gregory.

SCIENCE.

The Migration of Birds. By Charles Dixon. (Chapman & Hall.)

THAT Mr. Dixon is a most painstaking student of birds, and that he has omitted little or no evidence which bears on his task, are apparent from the most casual glance at this volume. What migration is in its chief manifestations: its various aspects, the mortality, and other incidents which usually attend it—these are lucidly explained and illustrated by a copious selection of instances. He is far, however, from being satisfied, like Gilbert White a century ago, with tabulating the arrivals and departures of migratory birds. Migration, to his mind, is fraught with far higher issues; "its study foreshadows great discoveries relating to the origin of species, and the present and past distribution of life over the earth's surface." In short, migration is the *novissimum organum* of science;

"in many instances it is an indicating medium of affinities [whatever this may mean], an explanation of various apparent anomalies in geographical distribution, and unquestionably an evidence of those vast physical changes which have been one of the dominating features of our planet's history in past ages."

The key to Mr. Dixon's speculations is found very early in the book, in the assumption that "birds are evolved from their semi-reptilian ancestors." Verily the famous *archaeopteryx* has much to answer for. Instinct, as the cause of migration, is next summarily thrust out of court, with the remark that, if birds really possessed it, they would be "transcendently more endowed with mental attributes than man." But no measure of instinct has as yet proved a match for reason. Migration is due, according to Mr. Dixon, to a habit, a hereditary impulse, dating back most prob-

ably from miocene or even eocene ages, but considerably modified in the post pliocene glacial epoch, 200,000 years ago.

"The terrors of that far-off Ice Age, the dismay attending the banishment of birds from the polar world have apparently been so deeply impressed upon migrants that they have become hereditary terrors—an impulse, a restless longing desire, even in the young and inexperienced, to hurry away to warmer regions at the first possible moment."

Age after age passed on, and birds adapting themselves to the surroundings gradually developed migratory powers, as we know them. Fortunately, Mr. Dixon assures us that the normal course of things at present will be enjoyed for some thousands of years. But evil days lie in front, and migration will undergo many important changes during the next precession of the equinoxes. As an example of this theory, the author takes the well-known fly-catcher of our gardens. In pre-glacial ages England was warm and full of insects, and the fly-catcher lived here, undisturbed by any longings for migration. It was banished during the Ice Age to Africa, but its flight year by year drew nearer the North, as its breeding range increased. During the slow gradual elevation and submergence of the present Britain in post-glacial times, the regular spring journey across the sea became wider and wider, each individual bird never failing to return to the place where it was born; and so "for 60,000 years or more has this species now crossed the sea." The journey of a thousand miles' length has grown to be a deeply-rooted custom, sanctioned by ages of experience and need. And this instance Mr. Dixon calls "thoroughly demonstrable."

We have preferred to let the author use his own words as much as possible, as it is our unfortunate lot to figure as the advocate of an unscientific devil. Has any valid reason been here adduced for deposing instinct or strongly implanted animal intuition, independent of either reason or experience, from being the primary cause of migration? Does instinct learn or change for the better in any number of years which are known to man? Has the salmon or trout ever learned to spawn without migrating to the upper waters, from the sea and the river deeps? Instinct is not a blind, unvarying faculty, but is liable to blunder, and often does blunder, in the case of migratory birds. They miss their course in storms and tempest, strike against lighthouses, delay migration till winter is upon them, and the like. A woodcock has been seen by a passenger from a great Liverpool steamer far away off the west coast of Ireland, which had evidently lost its course, and in its feeble flight was struck down into the waves by a hawk and drowned. Instinct, with occasional variations, as necessity from time to time suggests, will explain all the phenomena of migration, without calling in geological aeons and hypothetical lines of flight, and terming them "thoroughly demonstrable."

Mr. Dixon has evidently a sneaking fondness for the theory of hibernation in birds. So had White of Selborne, and Dr. Johnson. Several of the author's instances of

hibernation are striking, but each case is capable of another explanation. The birds may have flown into the hollow tree or other shelter to escape from imminent death. There they were found and called back to life for the time. We are not told how long they afterwards lived.

It is a pleasing duty now to acknowledge the full account which Mr. Dixon gives of the two great annual journeys of the migrants proper, as well as of the partial migrations which so many of our commoner birds at times affect. Scarcity of food and a fall in the temperature often lead species south. His description of the course pursued by birds on migration along river valleys, by the coast lines and the like, is also borne out by the Reports of the British Association on Migration. As for the evidence, however, that some birds follow an ancient coast line, supposed to have once existed between Spurn Point and Denmark, it may be that the fact of Heligoland being a good central resting place influences these birds. A prominent point is always a favourite migratory station. We have watched many birds land from the Continent one after the other on Flamborough Head. The wealth of Mr. Dixon's examples in bird life, the extent of his information, and his enthusiasm for the subject, must needs strike every reader. Apart from his theories, the amount of solid learning here gathered together on bird migration is very great. He has brought the subject up to the level of our present knowledge, and his book is indispensable to all lovers of birds. It only remains now for the conclusions which are promised from the nine Reports of the Migration Committee mentioned above to be systematised by the excellent ornithologist to whom the work has been entrusted, when all that it seems likely can for many years be known respecting bird migrations will have been ascertained. Whatever be the results of this summary, all who philosophise on birds will be grateful to Mr. Dixon. It will be long before his work can be superseded.

M. G. WATKINS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTES ON SOME JAINA-PRĀKRIT AND PĀLI WORDS.

Harold Wood, Essex.

3. *Vivatta-cchadda* = *viyatta-chauma*.

In Kalpasūtra (Jin., § 16, p. 37) we find *viyatta-chauma* employed as an epithet of Arhats and Bhagavats. It is glossed by *vyāvṛitta-chadma*, and translated by Prof. Jacobi, "who has got rid of unrighteousness." The note in the Commentary on "*Viyattachau mānam*" is—

"*Vyāvṛittachadmabhyāḥ ghātikarmāni saṁsāro vā chadma tad vyāvṛitam kīṁam yebhyas te.*"

Viyattacchadda, the corresponding expression in Pāli literature, is an epithet of the Buddha, and is defined by Childers as "one by whom the veil (of human passion) is rolled away."

The term occurs in Anguttara-Nikāya iii. 40.3, where the Burmese MSS. read *vivata* ("open") for *vivatta*. In Jāt. iv. 271, a king addressing a Brahman says:

"*Tvaṁ nu tatth'eva tadā ahoṣi udāhu te koci naṁ etad akkhā?*
'Viyattacchaddo' nu si sabbadasā!
Nānam nu te brāhmaṇa bhīṇsarūpanti? "

* There is a Burmese variant lection *viva/acchādo*.

The Brahman makes answer—"Nāham sabhāṇū Buddhō." We find this expression in the Ambaṭṭha-sutta Dīgha Nikāya iii. 1.5, and Buddhaghosa has a long note on it in the Sumangala-Vilāsinī. Childers, in his explanation of the word, quotes and translates a part only of the commentator's remarks. Here follows the passage in its entirety:

"*Araham hoti sammāsambuddho loke vivatta-cchaddo ti. Ettha rāgadosamohamānādīthiavijjāduccarita-chadanēhi sattahi paṭicchanne kilesandhakāre loke tam chadanam vivattetvā samantato sañjātaloko hutvā thito ti vivattacchaddo. Tattha paṭhamena padena pūjārahata, dutiyena tassā hetu yasmā sammāsambuddho ti, tatiyena buddhatta-hetu bhūtvāvivattacchaddatā vuttāti veditabbā. Atthavā vivatto ca vicchaddo cāti vivattacchaddo, vattarahito chadana-rahito cāti vuttam hoti. Tena araham vattābhāvena, sammāsambuddho chadanā-bhāvenāti evaṁ purimāpāda-dvayass'eva hetu-dvayaṁ vuttam hoti. Dutiya-ve-ārajjena c'ettha purima-siddhi paṭhamena dutiya-siddhi tatiya-catutthēhi tatiya-siddhi hoti, purimaṇca dhamma-cakkhum dutiyaṁ buddha-cakkhum tatiyaṁ samanta-cakkhum sādhetiti veditabbam*" (Sum. i., pp. 250, 251).

Here Buddhaghosa shows that *vivatta-cchadda* is an epithet of the Buddha. As an Arahant he is *vivatta*, that is, free from *vatta* or "rebirth"; and as *Sammāsambuddha* he is *vicchadda*, free from *chadda* or "illusion." The Commentator also points out that *vivattacchadda* is connected with the third and fourth *veśārajjas* (see Anguttara iv. 8.2; Milinda-Pañha, p. 105; Mahāvagga, p. 18 = Divyāvadāna, p. 67).

R. MORRIS.

THE TEL EL-AMARNA TABLETS.

Queen's College, Oxford: Oct. 1, 1892.

Mr. Griffith has misunderstood me. In saying that the pronunciation of Qaf as *g* "is distinctive of Upper Egypt," I did not say that it was distinctive of Upper Egypt only. Indeed, I have heard the pronunciation from the Bedouin of El-Arish, as well as in the neighbourhood of Pelusium.

Count d'Hulst seems to have mistaken the point of the discussion. What we want to know is the modern local pronunciation of Arabic words and names, not their etymological spelling. For the latter we have the lexicons. I specially want the Count to be clear on the subject, as he is one of those on whom we depend for a knowledge of the actual pronunciation of the Egyptian *fellahin*. By the way, I should like to ask him how it is possible to pronounce two *p*'s before a *b*?

Mr. Boscauwen's letter raises a more interesting and important question. His identification of the Am (or Ammi?) of the Tel el-Amarna Tablets with "the land of the B'nē 'Ammo" of Numb. xxii. 5 is very attractive, though in the Phœnician letters the country of Am seems to be in the neighbourhood of Gebal. Moreover, the relation between it and the land of Ambi or Avbi is not clear to my mind. Can the latter be the Aup of the Egyptian texts?

Now as to the city of Timasgi in the letter of Akizzi. As Mr. Boscauwen has pointed out, the other localities mentioned in the letter belong to the neighbourhood of Carchemish, Aleppo, and the valley of the Orontes. How then can Damascus be referred to? It belongs to a wholly different geographical area, between which and Northern Syria the land of the Amorites and the independent kingdom of Alashiya intervened. The editors of the British Museum volume have perceived this fact, and it has led them to the extraordinary statement that Damascus was near Tunip or Tennib. The statement is, of course, as wrong as the further statement that the letters of Akizzi are addressed to Amenophis III., whereas they are actually addressed to Amenophis IV. Nevertheless, there is this much truth in it. If

Timasgi is Damascus, we must either transport Damascus to the extreme north, or bring the localities of the north into the neighbourhood of Mount Hermon. This is what I meant by a defiance of geography. It is what seems to me the insuperable geographical difficulty which makes the philological difficulty serious. Taken by itself, the philological difficulty might be overcome. Indeed, I was myself the first to point out (in the case of Dusratta's letters) that in the letters from Northern Syria surds and sonants are confounded together.

Ubi cannot be the Hobah of Genesis, as that would be Khubatu or Ubatu. It may be the Ambi or Avbi of other letters; at any rate, geographically and philologically it corresponds with the Aup of the Egyptian monuments.

The city of Qatan, it may be noted, of which Akizzi was the governor, is mentioned in a tablet from the library of Nineveh (W. A. I. II. 60, 29). The spelling of the name given in this tablet shows that the editors of the *Tell el-Amarna Tablets in the British Museum* are incorrect in writing "Kafna."

If Mr. Boscauwen is right in his identification of the land of Am, a fresh link will be established between the Trans-Jordanic region and Northern Syria. In my Hibbert Lectures I pointed out that Saul of Edom (Gen. xxxvi. 37) came from the Euphrates; and Dr. Neubauer has since identified Dinhabab, the birthplace of Bela[am], the son of Beor, the first of the Edomite kings, with Tunip or Dunip. What is the meaning of all this?

A. H. SAYCE.

THE PRONUNCIATION AND SPELLING OF PLACE NAMES IN EGYPT.

Crieff: Oct. 3, 1892.

The letters from Mr. Griffith and Count d'Hulst concerning the difference between *kom* and *tall* lead me to believe that the explanation of the usage is, as I previously suggested, to be found in the origin of the elevation. The smaller temples were often by choice erected on the uneroded sandy mounds left by the Nile in channelling its way out to sea after the emergence of the sea shore below the Muqattam Cliffs. Pressure of official work prevented me from visiting the sites explored by Mr. Griffith and Count d'Hulst; but I recollect that the Temple of Saft (was it Saft el Hinā?), situated between the Shebini and Wādi Canals, explored by M. Naville, was on a sand mound. Count d'Hulst notes Kom Shenit-mar Horbēt; I rather think this mound is also sand in its core under the *sibākḥ*. Probably the Count can verify the existence of many sand mounds from his notes of trial pits sunk in preliminary excavations. Certainly "Tall Bastah" is composed of *sibākḥ*, and Bubastis was probably founded on the black soil.

I do not agree with Mr. Griffith as to the gasped Qāf being confined to Cairo. The Delta *fallāḥin*, from my experience, as a rule gasp the letter or give it the true Arabian pronunciation of a very hard *k* in the throat. I had a boy from Fāraskūr, near Damietta, who certainly had never been to Cairo, and whose parents had been *fallāḥin* cultivating a strip of the *sāhel*, which lately was eaten away by the Nile. He was a hanger-on of the Shēkh of Fāraskūr, who certainly was very bucolic. I used to take him about with me when I was learning spoken Arabic, and used him as a walking agricultural vocabulary. He always said 'amb, 'aminah *sha'af* for *qamb*, *qumīnah*, and *shagf* (wheat, a brick-kiln, and broken pottery). From this observation and from numerous others, I think that Mr. Griffith, though quite right in his denunciation of the Cairene affectation in talking, has not realised that the gasp is especially common all through the Delta save in Beherah, where there is such a large mixture

of recently civilised Beduins. The educated Cairene himself admits that the gasp is a vulgarity; and in the Azhar the Arabic Qāf, as the harsh *k* in the back of the throat, is always taught. Though the Cairene will say 'adi 'awi awi in his own most affected way, still, if he says the "La Haul," he will always say quwoah.

When I came to Egypt from the North-West Provinces of India, where the best Urdu is talked, I was repeatedly complimented on the highly correct Arabian style of my pronunciation of the Qāf, as if my hearers were conscious of their own difficulties in avoiding calling it 'af. The Indian Muslim from Delhi have kept up the correct Qāf pronunciation, though they have lost the pronunciation of the *k* and 'ain. I may mention also that I once came across a very small village school between Kilh and Isna in Upper Egypt, in which I found the teacher of the Qur'an trying to hammer into his Sa'id pupils' heads that Qāf was Qāf, and not Gāf, in religious literature; and he seemed to think it quite sacrilegious to say El Gādīr as applied to the Deity.

Regarding Mr. Griffith's spelling of Ca'if and Fara'in, this class of proper names, really Coptic, are very difficult to spell with precision, unless they can be reduced to the triliteral root forms. Were Ga'if on the form Fa'il, the 'ain gives the short *i* a longish sound something like a flat *e*. And if it is on the form Fa'il, the *i* still has a peculiar sound, from the fact that 'ain must of necessity change every vowel sound to which it is attached. In spelling these words we must of necessity try and ally them to a known verbal form, and failing this fall back on the most likely verbal form to which it is pretty certain the converted Egyptian speedily adapted the pronunciation.

The subject of the present pronunciation of Coptic words in place names is a most intricate one. On the one hand, there is the impossibility of writing in ordinary unmarked Arabic the difference between the Waw-i-maghūl of Persian—sounded *o* as the *oa* in English "coat," and the corrupted Waw moved by Fathah as in Hod (Literary Hand)—a basin. Here the sound is very nearly as the *au* in Paul (the Apostle), pronounced rather short. So far as I can hear, the Waw in the towns Qūs, Sūs, Manfalūt is often pronounced as the Persian *o*, and has resisted through all these centuries the tendency of the Arabs to call them Qūs, &c.

I note in another part of the ACADEMY for September 24 (p. 267) that Prof. Mahaffy has hopes of getting at the Coptic vowel-points through the Greek transliterations. I fear the old Greek treated the Fathah no better than his modern representative; and we know the ancient Greeks were as deaf to the great *h* as the modern ones are who spell "Hasan" Assan in their surveys, and who frequently spell a word beginning with a vowel-sound with an *h* to ensure the non-pronunciation of the *h*! But I am encroaching on a subject for which my knowledge of the ancient Egyptian language is far too slender.

I hope in another fortnight (so as to be in time for the philologists who take their way to Egypt) to call your readers' attention to a very remarkable local pronunciation near Wastah, about eighty kilometres south of Cairo.

J. C. ROSS, Lt.-Col.,
Late Inspector-General of Irrigation, Egypt.

London: Oct 4, 1892.

The great map of the French Expedition uniformly spells "Tell" with the final consonant doubled. Tell el-Amarna, however, is not mentioned. This invaluable record of Egyptian orthography, in French and Arabic, prior to 1801, is available for a trifling sum of money—in the edition of 1882—from the Mediterranean

to Beni-Suef. These sheets cost fifty centimes each—scale 1:100,000—printed on thin paper from transfer plates, with the Suez Canal, railways, and similar additions; but with no other alterations in the map itself.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE first meeting for this season of the London Amateur Scientific Society will be held on Friday next, October 14, at 7 p.m., at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, when Mr. J. W. Gregory will read a paper on "Intrusive Gneisses." There will also be an exhibition of specimens from the volcanoes of Hungary, Bohemia, and the Rhine Provinces, by Mr. G. W. Butler; and of specimens illustrating plant structures, by Mr. L. A. Boodle.

MESSES. CHAPMAN & HALL will publish shortly a popular work by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, entitled *Extinct Monsters*, illustrated with twenty-four restorations of antediluvian animals, by Mr. J. Smit. Dr. Henry Woodward, of the Natural History Museum, contributes a preface.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

DR. JAMES GOW'S *Companion to the Classics* is about to be translated into Bohemian by Dr. Anton Chmelik, of Tabor.

FINE ART.

The Lake-Dwellings of Europe: being the Rhind Lectures in Archaeology for 1888. By Robert Munro. (Cassells.)

IN the Preface to this volume Dr. Munro says that, when the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland offered him the Rhind lectureship for 1888, prescribing as the subject of the course "The Lake-Dwellings of Europe," he hesitated for some time before undertaking the task, because he had then "no special knowledge of lake-dwellings beyond Scotland." Probably the society thought that the author of *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings* would need but little preparation to enable him to treat the wider subject with as much completeness as could reasonably be demanded in a course of six lectures. Dr. Munro was of a very different opinion. The two years that intervened between his acceptance of the commission and the time fixed for the delivery of the lectures were spent in researches which, in addition to the labour of thoroughly mastering the enormous literature of the subject, included an actual inspection of all the most important lacustrine remains in Europe. The author, accompanied by his wife,

"perambulated the whole of Central Europe with note and sketch-book in hand, visiting, as far as practicable, the sites of lake-dwellings, and searching museums and libraries wherever we thought their relics or records were to be found. The eastern limit of the region thus visited may be represented by a line drawn from Königsberg to Trieste, passing through the intermediate towns of Krakow, Buda-Pesth, and Agram."

The book before us is a worthy result of this great expenditure of labour on the part of so highly skilled an investigator, and will be absolutely indispensable to all students of prehistoric archaeology. Dr. Munro's plan has been to pass over as

briefly as is consistent with a due regard to completeness all those portions of his subject that are adequately treated in works accessible to the English reader. The greater part of the material contained in the volume will therefore be new to many even of those who have given considerable attention to the study of lake-dwellings. The illustrations, which are admirably executed, include representations of 2100 different objects. Many of these, of course, are taken, with due acknowledgment, from published sources; but Dr. Munro gives a list of more than sixty museums and private collections from which he has obtained original sketches. The bibliography at the end of the book includes nearly five hundred titles of books and articles treating of lake-dwellings arranged in chronological order, the dates extending from 1822 to 1890. A full list is given of the Irish and Scottish crannogs, with references to the places in which they are described.

Among the most interesting portions of the book are those relating to the *terremare* of Italy and the closely analogous *terpen* of Holland and the adjacent countries. These objects, which exist in great numbers, are flattish mounds of considerable size, containing beds of a rich ammoniacal deposit which was used by the farmers of the neighbourhood as manure. In the process of excavating for this material great numbers of weapons, utensils, and human and animal bones have been discovered in the Italian *terremare* during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; but it is only of late years that the true origin of the mounds has been ascertained. By some of the earlier antiquaries they were believed to be funeral pyres of the slain in battle, while others supposed them to have been the cemeteries of successive populations. During the last thirty years, however, the researches of Strobel, Chierici, Pigorini, and others have shown that they are the remains of prehistoric habitations, chiefly of the stone and bronze ages, built on piles, and in many respects resembling the structures found in the Italian and Swiss lakes. The *terpen* are of much later date; it does not appear that any of them are older than the late iron age, and the evidence of coins proves that in some cases they continued to be occupied down to the ninth century. It is fortunate for science that the *terpen*, unlike the Italian *terremare*, have only recently begun to be worked for their fertilising material; in fact, the discovery of their industrial value seems to have been made after their archaeological importance was already known. In many cases, however, exploration is likely to be permanently impracticable, as the sites are occupied by modern villages and towns. The town of Leeuwaarden is built over two *terp*-mounds, and it is stated on the authority of Dr. Pleyte that Leyden also stands on similar deposits.

Dr. Munro deals very sparingly in theories, and his general cautiousness gives all the more importance to his few decided expressions of opinion on controverted questions. The style of workmanship represented by the *La Tène* remains, which exhibit a highly advanced stage of the art

of working in iron, he considers to be correctly designated as "Late Celtic"; and he regards it as unquestionable that these remains are due to a different race from that which inhabited the Swiss lake dwellings during the bronze age. The "great swords with massive grips," characteristic of the La Tène iron age, must, he remarks, have been used by a people very dissimilar in physical respects to those who fashioned the small-handed weapons of the bronze age. Besides, the bronze period was in Switzerland succeeded abruptly by one in which the art of the iron-worker appears fully developed; the early iron age, exemplified by the Hallstatt remains, not being represented at all. For these reasons Dr. Munro concludes that the inhabitants of the Swiss lake-dwellings in the stone and bronze periods were non-Celtic, but that this mode of habitation was to some extent adopted by the iron-using Celtic conquerors. The use of the term "Celtic" as a designation of race is of course unsatisfactory, as each of the Celtic-speaking peoples represents more than one ethnological type; but apart from the question of nomenclature, Dr. Munro's view appears to be strongly supported. Whether the Celtic language was introduced into Switzerland by the men of the La Tène period, or whether it was spoken by the races whom they found in possession of the country, is a question on which the facts presented in this volume afford no evidence. Dr. Munro is strongly of opinion that in the British Isles the practice of constructing pile-dwellings was unknown before the iron age, and was introduced by Celts who had learned it on the continent. A competent judgment on this theory can be given only by those whose knowledge of the facts approaches Dr. Munro's own. But it may be pointed out that it is not at all inconsistent with the recognition of the existence of Celts in Britain during the bronze age, or even in the neolithic period.

The only considerable defect in this admirable book is the inadequate amount of information on matters pertaining to physical anthropology. Considering that the author belongs to the medical profession, this deficiency seems somewhat strange. The little that Dr. Munro says about the physical characteristics of the lake-dwellers is almost entirely quoted from other writers; the most important observation on this subject which the book contains being Prof. Virchow's statement that in Switzerland during the pure stone age only the brachycephalic type is known to have existed; but that in the transition and bronze periods a dolichocephalic population gradually became predominant; while in the La Tène period there is great mixture of races, but the brachycephalic skulls are the more numerous. The question of stature is, of course, quite as important as that of cranial type, but it is scarcely referred to. It is to be regretted that Dr. Munro, with his trained power of observation and his remarkable caution and independence of judgment, has apparently not attempted to study this branch of his subject at first-hand, as he would have been almost sure to have obtained results of great value.

Without any disparagement to the excellent volumes issued by former Rhind Lecturers, it may safely be said that no one of them can be compared for thoroughness of workmanship and fulness of information to Dr. Munro's book.

H. BRADLEY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE ORIGIN OF METALLIC CURRENCY."

Settlington Rectory, York: Oct. 1, 1892.

Prof. Ridgeway laments that I did not criticise his revolutionary book more severely. I kept silence about many of his novel theories, among them those which he specifies in his letter, because it seemed to me that his arguments were not sufficiently strong to necessitate a reply, and therefore I preferred employing my limited space in commending such novelties as seemed likely to have a permanent influence on metrological science. The book somewhat resembles a certain image which Nebuchadnezzar saw in his dream, some portions being of precious metals, and others of less valuable material; and in my review I devoted my attention to the gold, and more especially to the silver. As to Solon's coinage, the value of the ox at Delos and elsewhere, and many other matters, my silence by no means implied assent, but merely a conjecture that the readers of the ACADEMY might have had enough of a stiff subject.

One point, however, may be noticed. At first, the Phœnicians were doubtless the "intermediaries between Greece and Asia"; but at an early date, certainly before the invention of coinage, they had withdrawn from the Aegean, and henceforward Asiatic influences penetrated mainly by the land trade-route through Asia Minor, from Cilicia or Carchemish. This is proved by the Aramean forms of the names of the Greek letters, and by many culture words.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

ÆGEAN POTTERY IN EGYPT.

London: Oct. 3, 1892.

In speaking of a certain false-necked vase in the British Museum, I first quoted the statement on the label that it came from the tomb of a grandson of Pinetchem; and then, in reply to Mr. Petrie, I added that I had made inquiries in the proper quarter, and received assurances that the vase undoubtedly came from the tomb of a grandson of Pinetchem, as stated on the label.

Mr. Petrie now remarks that "anonymous statements of this kind are not the sort of proofs required in historical questions," just as he remarked before that "an anonymous label is no proof." And he adds that he "should have least expected to have to remind Mr. Torr of this." Now, the question is whether a certain vase in the British Museum came from a certain tomb in Egypt. That is not an historical question in any sense of the term. And the point is whether the evidence is trustworthy, not whether it is anonymous or otherwise. The word "anonymous" has two senses, and Mr. Petrie has managed to confound the two. The label is anonymous, inasmuch as no name appears on it; and the statements were anonymous, inasmuch as no names were mentioned. But, as he is aware, the information given in that label and in those statements is supplied by the responsible officers of the British Museum. When he scoffs at anonymous testimony, he means testimony which cannot be traced to any known source. And that is quite another thing.

When he asks, "who brought the vase to

England," and "who took it out of the tomb," he must know that he is asking for information which will not be given. With the existing difficulties in the way of getting antiquities from Egypt, nobody is likely to disclose any of the sources of supply. If they were known, English collections would only get the odds and ends which the Egyptian authorities did not think worth keeping for the Museum at Gizeh.

The evidence now available amounts to this. Those officers of the British Museum whose business it is to see to these matters, have stated on the label that the vase came from a certain tomb; and in reply to my inquiries they have assured me that the vase undoubtedly came from that tomb, as stated on the label. Of course Mr. Petrie is at liberty to believe that they have committed themselves to these very positive statements on the strength of evidence which is really inconclusive; but he will not find many persons to share his belief.

As for the remaining question, "was the tomb intact," I presume that the answer is involved in the statement that the vase came from the tomb of one of the grandsons of Pinetchem. People would not take the trouble to assert that the vase came from this man's tomb if there were any ground for supposing that he was buried in an old tomb among things of earlier date, or that his tomb was used afterwards for burying somebody else with things of later date.

Mr. Petrie has not explained why he failed to mention the false-necked vases of Ramessu III. in his last letter. Nor has he told us anything more about those "hundreds of others," and the "dating" found with them.

CECIL TORR.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE Life of Michelangelo, upon which Mr. John Addington Symonds has been continuously engaged for some years, will be published on October 20. It is in two quarto volumes, illustrated with about fifty plates. Among these we may specially mention an etching by M. Ben Damman, after the portrait in the possession of Lord Wemyss; Leone Leoni's wax model of Michelangelo's profile, in the possession of Mr. C. Drury E. Fortnum; the bronze bust by Daniele da Volterra, in the Capitol at Rome, not before reproduced; and a facsimile of the autograph of one of the sonnets. In order to qualify himself for his task, Mr. Symonds has not only exhausted the immense literature on the subject, but he was also permitted to consult the store of MSS. preserved in the Museo Buonarroti at Florence, which have never been thoroughly searched before, and which seriously modify some of the printed sources.

MESSRS. A. & C. BLACK have in the press a royal quarto volume, to be called *Abbotsford and its Treasures*. It will contain twenty-five plates of the most interesting objects collected by Sir Walter Scott, printed in colours from drawings by Mr. W. Gibb, with an etching of Abbotsford by the same artist for frontispiece. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the present mistress of the house, contributes descriptive notes.

MESSRS. BEMROSE & SONS announce for early publication the work of the late Llewellyn Jewett on *Corporation Plate*, including the insignia of office of the chief towns of England and Wales, edited by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who has made large additions of his own and brought the whole up to date.

AN exhibition of platinotype reproductions by Mr. Frederick Hollyer of works by Rossetti, Watts, and Burne-Jones, will be opened next week at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly.

THE first meeting of the second session of the Japan Society will be held on Wednesday next, October 12, at 8.30 p.m., in the hall of the Society of Arts, when Mr. N. Okoshi, acting consul-general in London, will read a paper on "Japanese Proverbs and Some Figurative Expressions of the Japanese Language." Members are invited to exhibit Japanese pictures, prints, drawings, carvings, &c., illustrative of the subject of the paper.

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT will lecture at the South Kensington Museum, on November 2 and five following Wednesdays, upon "The Revival of Platonism in Italy," tracing the influence of Neo-Paganism upon Italian art of the fifteenth century. The lectures will be illustrated by specially prepared lantern slides.

THE forthcoming number of the *Reliquary* will contain:—"Medieval Lavatories," by Charles Clement Hodges; "New Year's Presents given to Henry VIII. in 1526"; "The Monumental Brass and Will of Christopher Warrington Goldsmith, of York, 1614," illustrated; "Columbus," by Rev. A. Donovan; "Worcester Consistory Court," by J. Noake; "Ancient Woodwork: a Seventeenth Century Pulpit at Huntingdon Church, Yorkshire, by D. Alleyne Walter.

THE STAGE.

STAGE NOTES.

PREPARATIONS for "King Lear"—which is likely, in some respects, to be the most remarkable production the Lyceum management has attempted—occupy Mr. Irving in part; but the nightly performances of "Henry the Eighth"—the revival of which was brought about after a single week of "The Bells"—are as yet found sufficiently attractive by the public. "Leah" is not likely to be seen before November.

EVEN now the full theatrical season has scarcely begun. Stop-gap managements at the Garrick and the Haymarket, and what is at least a temporary management at Terry's, mark the absence of the faces to which we are most accustomed; and it is still rather in the provinces that we must look for the theatrical activity that is of interest. To the provinces Mr. and Mrs. Kendal—who have lately been delighting certain towns of Yorkshire—remain faithful. In the provinces is Mr. George Alexander, and in the provinces Mr. Tree. Though "Walker, London," is still being played at Toole's Theatre, pending the production of a new piece by its author, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Toole himself (supported, among others, by Mr. Lawrence Irving and Miss Alice Kingsley, whose talent lies undoubtedly in comedy) has been appearing in the Midland counties and in Dublin. And Mr. Wilson Barrett, having, with himself as the hero, and with Miss Maud Jeffries as the heroine, brought out a new play of his own at Leeds, has now taken it to Bradford. An excellent account is given of it. It is written—as we willingly believe—with force and directness, and (played as it is) it is pronounced to be singularly effective in action. "Pharaoh," it is even possible, may rival "Claudian" in popularity.

WE are to-day enabled to give all that is most important in the cast of Mr. William Poel's adaptation of "The Duchess of Malfi," which he is at the present moment most carefully rehearsing for performance, by arrangement with the Independent Theatre Society, on Friday, October 21, and which will afford an opportunity that no lover of the Elizabethan drama can afford to miss. Miss Mary Rorke, who has not been seen in London for several months, and then, indeed, only in pieces hardly

fitted to display her distinguished qualities, will appear in the great rôle of the Duchess. Mr. Sidney Barracough will play Ferdinand; Mr. Jan Robertson, the Cardinal; Mr. Murray Carson, Bosola; and Mr. Buckley, Antonio. Julia will be played by Miss De Winton, while the part of Cariola has been assigned to Miss Hall Caine, the young sister of the novelist. An unusual measure of attention will be paid to scenic detail; and Mr. Irving has been kind enough to open to the performers some of the treasures of the Lyceum wardrobe.

DRAMATIC NOTES FROM PARIS.

Paris: Oct. 1, 1892.

THE season has opened with a series of *reprises*, of which the most important has been the revival of the "Juif Polonais" (known in England as "The Bells") at the Comédie Française. This drama, brought out for the first time at the small transpontine Théâtre Cluny in 1869, is scarcely worthy to rank in the repertory of the Français from a dramatic or from a literary point of view. The first and second acts offer an interesting picture of the homely life and manners of a small Alsatian town—there is just sufficient action to relieve the monotony of Annette's idyll with the Brigadier Christian and the drinking bouts of old Heinrich and his boon companion Walter; but the sensational element in the third act is better adapted to the stage of the Ambigu. However, thanks to the admirable acting of M. Got in the part of the conscience-stricken innkeeper and to the ever-charming Mlle. Reichemberg in that of Annette, the "Juif Polonais" affords an agreeable *passage-temps* pending the production of a more important work.

At the Vaudeville, M. Lavédan's witty satire on Parisian and Semitic society, "Le Prince d'Aurec," draws crowded houses. "La Vie Parisienne" has been revived with great success at the Variétés; the play itself is as amusing, and the music as charming, as when first given twenty-six years ago. In fact, the same may be said of almost all the *répertoire* of the celebrated trio—Meilhac, Halévy, Offenbach: so superior to the empty productions called operettas which of late years have been brought out at the Bouffes or Nouveautés, and, I am sorry to add, have been "adapted" to the tastes of British audiences.

"M. de Réboval," a comedy in four acts, has just been produced at the Odéon. The author, M. Brieux, is one of the few really promising playwrights of the new school as represented at the Théâtre Libre. The idea and plot of his play are simple enough; but the manner in which he has dealt with a very delicate question, the easy flowing dialogue, the absence of forced wit and artificial sentiment, prove that M. Brieux possesses that rare gift, "the instinct of the theatre."

M. de Réboval is a rich manufacturer, and also a Senator. His speeches, full of high-flown sentiments in favour of the working classes, have made him very popular. But this eminent representative of all moral and social virtues, not content with his country home, the affection of a devoted wife and their loving daughter, Beatrice, must needs keep a *faux-ménage* in Paris. When the play begins, his life and affections are almost equally divided between his two homes, though the balance is beginning to incline the wrong way, and trouble is brewing. Pauline Loindet, his mistress, was lady companion to his mother when he seduced her; a son—Paul—was born, and when de Réboval married he had not sufficient moral courage to break off the *liaison*. Paul has been brought up away from home, and believes that his father died shortly after his birth. Mme.

de Réboval finds out all this and dies of a broken heart; her husband marries his former mistress; Paul and Beatrice meet, and, ignorant of their relationship, fall madly in love with each other. In course of time an explanation becomes necessary, and in a most painful scene, their parents have to reveal to them the terrible secret that they are brother and sister. Here the author has not attempted to get out of the difficulty by any extraordinary *coup-de-théâtre*; his *dénouement* is simple and logical. Paul, after upbraiding his father for his duplicity, declares his intention of leaving home for ever, and joining, as he would a forlorn hope, an African exploring party. Beatrice, after a most heartrending scene, broken-hearted yet forgiving, rushes into her father's arms; but she also cannot remain any longer under the parental roof, and will soon take the veil. M. and Mme. de Réboval remain face to face, abandoned by their children, to pass the rest of their wretched life in solitude and grief. As customary at the second Théâtre Français, the play is well acted; Mlle. Wissocq, a *débütante* of great promise, was particularly successful in her rendering of the part of Beatrice.

M. Ernest Daudet, a well-known journalist and novelist, elder brother of the still better known Alphonse, has just made his *début* as a dramatist with "Un Drame Parisien," at the Gymnase. The play, adapted from the author's novel *Le Défroqué*, is not devoid of sensational interest; and yet the general effect is unsatisfactory, and proves once more that an experienced and talented *littérateur* is often but an indifferent playwright—that the mere stringing together of a series of dramatic incidents does not make a good play, and that characters and events when put on the stage must be presented in a very different light from the conventional aspect familiar to the novelist.

The Count de Vêran has been assassinated after a supper party given at his own residence. His mistress, a celebrated *demi-mondaine*, Rose Morgan, is suspected, arrested, put on her trial for murder, and on the point of being condemned, when the Père Vignal, the fashionable Dominican preacher of the day, makes his appearance in court and solemnly declares that she is innocent, that the real culprit has confessed the crime to him, but that he is bound by the secrecy of the confessional not to reveal the name. Rose Morgan is acquitted; and we learn in the course of what might have been a really fine scene between her and the Countess de Vêran, that it was the Countess herself who shot him in a fit of jealous indignation at her husband's shameless conduct. The scenario is quite *fin de siècle*; the first act takes place in the sacristy of a fashionable Paris church, the second in a luxurious mansion of the profligate Count, and the last in the interior of the criminal court. That clever and conscientious artist, M. Raphaël Duflos, surrounded by a bevy of the prettiest Parisian actresses gaily attired in the latest "creations" of the leading dressmaker of the day, have done their best to ensure the success of "Le Drame Parisien." It remains to be seen whether the public will ratify the somewhat unfavourable impression of the first night. C. NICHOLSON.

MUSIC.

THE LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Leeds: Oct. 5, 1892.

THE Leeds Festival commenced this morning with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and the favourable reports which had been circulated for some time concerning the excellence of the choir were amply confirmed. The voices are strong, rich, and well balanced. The members have been selected more freely from

the West Riding than at previous festivals, and a magnificent body of singers has been gathered together. The music of "Elijah" is, of course, familiar to the choir, and familiarity has bred confidence. The effect in the Baal choruses and in the "Thanks be to God" was imposing. The principal vocalists were Miss Anna Williams, Miss Hilda Wilson, Messrs. Lloyd and Norman Salmond. The last-named in the arduous rôle of the prophet, though somewhat nervous, showed throughout good intentions. In the restoration of the popular Oratorio to the place of honour, the Festival Committee were probably actuated by a desire to give to the choir a chance of scoring an early and brilliant victory, and this has decidedly been achieved. Leeds has shown in the past that it can dispense with "Elijah," but there is every reason why it should be heard from time to time; it is the strongest of modern Oratorios, and judging it from a purely musical point of view, the most popular.

The Festival scheme is remarkable for the absence of any vocal novelty of large compass. Only two new works will, in fact, be produced during the week: a short Cantata, "Arethusa," by Mr. Alan Gray, a native of York; and a symphony by Mr. Frederic Cliffe, whose first attempt in that branch of composition was so successful. Applications were made to two composers of note—Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. F. H. Cowen—to write specially for the occasion. Illness, unfortunately, prevented the former from carrying out his intention; and a disagreement with the committee, equally to be regretted, caused the latter to withdraw his work when nearly completed. Concerning applications to foreign composers, no mention is made in the prospectus. The difficulties, however, experienced in past years in dealings with them, which have been recorded in the recently published *History of the Leeds Festivals*, perhaps render it wise to leave them in peace for a while. The fate of the foreign novelties produced here since 1883 deserves a moment's consideration. Raff's "The End of the World," given in that year, was never—if we remember rightly—heard in London, and Dvorák's "Saint Ludmila," in spite of much fine music, has practically vanished; it has not been deemed worthy of repetition, and the Bohemian composer will be represented on Saturday morning by "The Spectre's Bride," his Birmingham success. Of standard choral works to be given during the week are Mozart's "Requiem," Bach's majestic "Mass in B minor," and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

At the concert this evening, Schumann's Cantata, "The Pilgrimage of the Rose," was performed. The work, though it contains much that is interesting and characteristic of the composer, was written at a late period of his life, when his mental powers had become obscured. If given by a small choir, and with Schumann's original pianoforte accompaniment, one can enjoy the beauties, and forgive the weaknesses. But why was it selected for a festival choir and orchestra? The whole thing sounded ridiculous. The performance was good: the soloists were Miss Macintyre, Miss McKenzie, and Mr. Plunket Greene. The programme also included Beethoven's Symphony in F (No. 8), Walmisley's Madrigal, "Sweete Flowers," and Berlioz's Overture, "Le Carnaval Romain." There is a fine orchestra under the able leadership of Mr. J. T. Carrodus. Sir A. Sullivan conducted with his usual judgment and ability.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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